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FINISHING TOUCH

Being Added to the Note to Spain With Reference to the Terms of Peace.

IT IS CONCEDED THAT THE TERMS ARE PRACTICALLY

The Same As Published—It May Be Changed in Expressions and Words to Better Suit the Diplomacy—No War Indemnity Will be Asked From Spain.

Special to The News.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The cabinet meeting commenced at 10 o'clock this morning to put the finishing touches on the note to Spain. The rough draft of the terms as agreed upon at yesterday's meeting were put in finished shape today and were carefully gone over. It is conceded that the terms are practically as published, al though there may be some change in the expres sions and words to better suit diplomacy.

The cabinet adjourned at one o'clock and the French ambassador was called at two o'clock. It was determined to leave the Philippine question open for the time being to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by two countries. The United States will not assume the Cuban or Puerto Rico debts. No war indemnity will be asked from Spain.

DEWEY

Telegraphs the Authorities That Agunaldo

Has Assumed a Bold Attitude of Defiance and That it Will Take a Large Force From America to Subdue the Insurgents.

Special to the NEWS.

Washington, July 30.—A dispatch from Admiral Dewey says Agunaldo, insurgent leader, has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it will take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

GENERAL MERRITT

And Transports Arrive at Manila in Good Shape—General Has Assumed Command.

Special to The News:

Washington, July 30.—A dispatch from General Merritt says all have arrived in good shape. He adds that he will need all the men assigned to him.

Manila Bay, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 29.—General Merritt and transports arrived the 25th, and General Merritt at once assumed command. All is well.

MARIA TERESA,

One of Cervera's Best Boats Can Be Saved—So Reports Admiral Sampson.

Special to The News:

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Admiral Sampson reports that the Marie Teresa will be saved. He now has steam in one of her boilers and she is working her own pumps. There is a small leak in the bow, but it is undetermined yet if it is from a hole or the sea valve is open. She will be taken to Guantamo Bay and repaired.

GENERAL WILSON

Has Been Appointed by General Miles Military Governor of Ponce.

Special to The News.

Washington, July 30.—General Miles has appointed General Wilson military governor of Ponce.

CITY OF GABANA

Has Surrendered to the United States Navy.

Special to the NEWS.

Key West, July 30.—The City of Gabana, on the northeast coast of Cuba, in the provine of Santiago, has surrendered to the American navy. The news was brought here by Ensign Snow, who came in charge of the prize crew Spanish schooner Cubara.

GENERAL MILES

Will be in Telegraphic Communication With the War

DEPARTMENT BY TO-NIGHT

When the Telegraph Office at Ponce, Closed Monday by the Spaniards, Will be Opened—American Sailors Will Have to Wait For Their Prize Money.

Special to The News.

Washington, July 30.—Greeley has received information that Col. Allen's signal corps has made arrangements to reopen the telegraph office at Ponce, which was closed Monday by the Spaniards. Col. Allen will leave St. Thomas with operators and instruments, and it is expected that by to-night General Miles will be in telegraph communication with the war department. The American sailors who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet will probably have to wait some time for their prize money. Lists of both Spanish and American fleets have been furnished the auditor of the treasury department but they did not suit and were returned for more definite information, all of which consumes much time.

STILL THEY COME.

The Nashville Captures Two More Spanish Schooners at Gibraltar.

Special to The News:

Washington, July 30.—Two more Spanish schooners have been captured by the Nashville at Gibraltar. They are now being brought to Key West.

FIVE LIVES

Lost in a Fire at San Francisco Early This Morning.

Special to The News

San Francisco, July 30.—The fire which broke out here shortly after midnight at 113 Oregon street, resulted in the loss of five lives and the badly burning of five persons.

THROUGH WITH THEM.

Government Has No Further Use for the St. Paul, St. Louis, Harvard and Yale.

Special to The News.

Washington, July 30.—The government is making arrangements to-day to turn over the St. Paul, St. Louis, Harvard and Yale to the American line as the government is through with them.

CAPT. DODGE,

Of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry, Dies at Santiago.

Special to The News:

Santiago, July 30.—Captain Dodge, of the twenty-fourth infantry, died here this morning.

CABINET SESSION.

The Terms of Peace to Be Offered the Spanish Government Agreed Upon.

ANSWER TO THE SPANIARDS' NOTE.

The Absolute Cession of Porto Rico and Adjacent Islands to the United States.

Relinquishment of Spanish Sovereignty in Cuba—No Money Indemnity is Asked—Philippines and Other Islands Subject to Future Negotiations.

Special to The News.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The cabinet discussed the president's answer to Spain's peace proposal and reached the following decisions.

The absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrone islands to the United States as a coaling station and the cession to the United States of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

The question undecided is, what disposition shall be made of the Philippine islands as a whole. It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the question of the retention of the Philippine islands as a whole, all the members being opposed to our acquisition of these islands. There has been no decision, however, as yet on the extent to which the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is probable that the answer of the president will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain. The probability is that the United States will ask for a guarantee of certain reforms in government in the Philippine islands.

Our answer will make no mention of the money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future. The note from Spain, it is said, was a very adriot and equivocal document, from reading which one would think the only question involved was Cuba. Apparently Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from us, but only to open diplomatic correspondence. This government will not have any such correspondence but will make a straightforward statement of its present peace terms for Spain's acceptance or rejection, naming conditions that, under the circumstances, are reasonable and even generous.

Public men who talked with the president and members of the cabinet Friday positively assert the administration has confidence in the sincerity and motive of the Spanish note; that the administration takes the view that this note is the beginning of the end, and that the administration is practically certain the answer of this government and the general terms it will propose will be accepted by Spain.

Adm. Dewey may be called to Washington later on to consult with the administration as to the general situation in the Philippines, the reforms that are needed in the present form of government of the islands and the location that should be reserved for our coaling station there.

The cabinet also decided that Spanish sovereignty in the entire Carribean and West Indian waters must be utterly removed. This means that not only Porto Rico and Cuba be relinquished, but that the Spanish flag must be taken down on every one of the numerous small islands in this hemisphere. This is in accordance with a sentiment that has been growing for some weeks.

Two other propositions were also disposed of. The indebtedness assumed by Spain and charged against both the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico will not be assumed by this government, and moreover commercial treaties now existing between these island and other portions of Spanish domain will be invalidated by the transfer of authority, the cabinet having decided not to recognize them.

The cabinet met again at 3:30 p. m. Friday and at 5:20 adjourned until Saturday morning at 10:30. It was stated after adjournment that no decision had yet been reached as to what answer should be sent to Spain's proposal for peace."

Left for Skaguay in a Balloon.

VAN COUVER, B. C., July 30.—A party of French scientists, headed by Dr. Terwagne, left here Friday for Skaguay with a balloon in which they will attempt to reach Dawson City and incidentally look out for Andree.

OVERTURNED LAMP.

It Causes a Fire in a Cheap Lodging House in San Francisco—Five Lives Lost and Five Persons Badly Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A fire broke out shortly after midnight in a three-story frame building at 113 Oregon street caused the loss of five lives and badly burned five persons, one of whom is not expected to survive.

The building was a cheap lodging-house and most of the inmates were longshoremen and people who work along the river front. Being of wood the structure burned like tinder and the victimes were nearly all suffocated. The property loss is not over $2,000. The explosion of an overturned lamp caused the fire.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Natives and British Subjects Do Not Want the Islands Given Back to Spain.

LONDON, July 30.—Natives of the Philippine islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here, and after consultation with the Philippinas in France and Belgium, have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"The Philippinas resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says:

"A cast iron agreement, binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means decription, oppression and bigotry. We placed our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the president and senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

Must Not Abandon Aguinaldo.

LONDON, July 30.—The Daily Mail says: "We can not believe that President McKinley will abandon Aguinaldo and the insurgents. It would be the deepest dishonor, besides sowing the seeds of universal war. A joint commission could not arrive at an enduring compromise." In the Daily Mail's opinion an indemnity of from £5,000,000 to £7,000,000 ($30,000,000 to $35,000,000) will be demanded for the loss of the Maine."

A Novelty by No Means Agreeable.

LONDON, July 30.—The Morning Post says:

"The spectacle of a government, after succession of victories, spending days in discussing a reply to a request for terms of peace is a novelty by no means agreeable. The art of seeing how the wind blows is of very little use for directing a ship in a storm."

Won't Give Up Porto Rico.

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Spanish government will combat to the last against a cession of Porto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine islands, contending that Porto Rico has always been loyal and outside the scope of the war.

Gen. Merritt Arrives in Manila.

MANILA BAY, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 30.—Gen. Wesley Merritt and the transports and troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25. All were well. Gen. Merritt will at once assume command.

Gold From the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30.—The steamer Cottage City arrived Friday evening from Skaguay with 90 passengers, 12 of whom are from Dawson City. They are reported to have $250,000 in gold.

Mouse Causes a Fire.

TOLEDO, O., July 30.—A mouse and a box of matches Friday caused a fire in a storeroom on Oak street which caused a loss of over $8,000 by fire and water. A dead mouse found in a box of matches explained how the fire had originated.

The Bride Fainted.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 30.—James Fitzharris and Miss Julia Donohoe were married Friday at St. Raphael church. The bride fainted as the bridal party was leaving the church. She is 45 years old.

First Ohio at Fernandina.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The arrival of the 1st Ohio volunteer regiment at Fernandina from Tampa has been reported to the war department.

New Ohio Post Office.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A post office has been established at Mace, Richland county, with S. H. Tucker as postmaster.

PONCE CAPTURED.

Largest City in Porto Rico Surrenders to American Troops Under General Miles.

ONLY THREE AMERICANS WOUNDED—GEN. GARRETSON

Has a Spirited Skirmish With the Enemy's Force Previous to Surrender of City—The Spanish Loss Was Three Killed and Thirteen Wounded—Liberty Guaranteed.

Special to the News:

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The warde-partment has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

PORT PONCE, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 30.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, 3 killed, 13 wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there today. Last evening Commader Davis of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet early this morning. Gen. Wilson with Ernst brigade now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating from southern part Porto Rico. Ponce and Port have population 50,000, now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes, also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful, troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

NELSON A. MILES.
Major General.

PORT PONCE, Porto Rico, July 29.

Secretary of War, Washington:

In the affair of the 26th, Capt. Edward J. Gibson, Co. A, was wounded in left hip. Capt. J. H. Prior, Co. L, slightly wounded in hand, Private James Drummond, Co. K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benj F. Bosbick, Co. L, slight wound in right arm. All of 6th Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks, and 40 or 50 sick in hospitals. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

MILES.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 30.—Capt. Davis, of the Vixen, received the capitulation of Ponce at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, in his cabin, before the army arrived. The Wasp and Gloucester were with the Vixen.

The official and commercial representatives of the place begged him not to bombard, and he received the Spanish colors from them. Lieut. Laines took the alcaides mace and sat in the chair of justice and liberated the political prisoners.

In the fight at Guanica Tuesday the Americans were ambushed by the Spaniards. The Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, under Gen. Garretson, charged them fearlessly and routed them after a spirited engagement.

After taking Ponce, Gen. Miles issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States in their cause of liberty, justice and humanity, the military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing their banners of freedom inspired by a noble purpose to seek the enemies of our government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance.

"They bring you the fostering arms of a free people whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their folds. Hence, they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped you will cheerfully accept the government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation.

"They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who, for centuries, have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and loyal institutions and government.

"This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization.

NELSON A. MILES."

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Gen. Greeley has received information from Col. Allen of his corps, that arrangements have been made to re-open the telegraph office at Ponce, which was closed Monday by the Spaniards. Col. Allen left St. Thomas Friday night with operators and instruments and it is expected that by Saturday night Gen. Miles will be in telegraphic communication with the war department.

GRAND REVIEW

Of the Second Army Corps at Camp Alger Next Saturday May be Viewed by the President.

Special to The News.

Washingson, July 30.—Orders have been issued for a grand review of the Second army corps at Camp Alger next Saturday. The president and his cabinet may possibly be present. Admiral Dewey confirms the arrival of General Merritt in his dispatch to the navy department.

MUCH WORSE

Is Prince Bismarck, So Says a Dispatch From Berlin.

Special to The News.

Berlin, July 30.—It is reported here that Prince Bismarck is much worse.

SPANISH STEAMER

Tied Up at St. Pierre, Martinique, Left For Santiago to Transport Troops.

Special to The News:

St. Pierre, Martinique, July 30.—The Spanish cruiser Alicante, which haf been tied up here since May 23, left for Santiago to transport the prisoners.

MRS. ROMERO,

A Prominent Woman, Dies at Atlantic City Last Night.

Special to The News.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 30.—Mrs. Romero, wife of ex-Minister, died at Hadden hall last night. She was Miss Allen, of Philadelphia, and was married 30 years ago.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

Must Not Surrender the Philippines.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 30.—The Portland chamber of commerce Friday adopted resolutions regarding the Philippines declaring "that we believe that any course than the retention of these islands would be construed as a surrender to the menaces of foreign powers; that we unhesitatingly demand the retention of these islands; that the commerce of the Orient may be shared in by our people without dictation from any European power whatsoever."

Favors the Annexation of the Philippines.

LONDON, July 30.—The Daily Chronicle is for the annexation of the Philippines and thinks "it will not be an easy task to bring Gen. Merritt and his army back with nothing to show but a coaling station. We are impatient with American modesty in believing the task of governing the Philippines too much for the United States."

COURT HOUSE.

Notes From the Temple of Justice.

The will of the late John O'Conner was probated to-day. John S. O'Conner is named as executor.

The will of Guy Honnell was admitted to probate to-day. Amelia Honnell is named as executor.

The Delphos Saving and Loan Co. vs. Emblem Risk, et al., foreclosure.

Francis Stallkemp vs. Emblem Risk, et al., money $295.30.

August Lutz vs. Amy Krider, et al., taxes.

Valley Coal Co. vs. Detrait & Lima Norther R. R. Co.; money for coal.

Sheriff Bogart to-day sold the Nathen Coon farm in Shawnee township to-day to John Amstutz.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Reason for the Queer Things to Be Found in Spanish Newspapers—A Soldier's Last Words to His Mother—An Odorless Onion—Teeth That Grow.

Had Nothing to Say.

You want to be a soldier, Jim? Well,
I don't blame yer, lad
The fever that has got you now once
monkeyed with your dad.
I know exactly how you feel, you're
achin' for a scrap.
An' want to go an' help to wipe ol'
Spain clean off the map.
When I was young an full o' nerve in
eighteen sixty-one
I wasn't half content till I was coupled
to a gun.
An' now that you're a-feelin' in that
same ol' hostile way
An' want to emulate your dad I've not
a word to say.

I hope you've reckoned up the cost an
counted it up well.
Fur war, as Gen'ral Sherman said, ain't
fur removed from hell!
You'll find it ain't no picnic, Jim; you'll
soon find out that you
Won't have a bit o' nerve too much in
pullin' of you through.
It ain't no circus-day affair when shells
begin to bust
An' comrades lay in blood an' pain a-
writhin' in the dust,
An' bullets, jes' like maddened bees, zip
past in fiendish way.
But if you have a mind to go I've not a
word to say.

I want to tell you honest, boy, that this
ain't no surprise;
I've seen the sparks of loyal pride a-
dancin in your eyes.
An' I've been waitin fur a week to hear
you make your talk
An show your daddy that you come of
good ol' fightin' stock.
An' now, to close the matter up, I'll tell
you further Jim,
Your daddy would have knocked you out
or you'd a-walloped him
If, when you'd hear your country call,
you'd make a coward play—
I'm proud o' you! God bless you, boy.
That's all I've got to say.

Spanish Newspapers.

Spanish newspapers are queer things, even outside of their "news" about the United States, the Indians and what not, and their queerness is due as much to the public which they serve as to the inconceivable ignorance or willful dishonesty, or both, of the people who make them, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

It is said, for instance, that outside of the larger cities there is a large class of people who do not even know of the existence of the present crisis. To one unacquainted with Spanish customs and manners it might seem strange that Spanish newspapers did not lay the whole matter before the people, but, according to the Boston Advertiser, there are some obstacles in the way of such a general campaign of education in Spain.

In the first place, it must be remembered that less than one-third and only a little more than one-fourth of the Spanish people can read or write. An educated Spaniard is not the rule, but the exception. A newspaper among a population more than two-thirds of which can neither read nor write is not likely to have a tremendous circulation or unlimited power. Even in the cities the circulation is not large. La Epocha, the conservative organ of Madrid, for example, has a circulation of less than 5,000 copies. Outside of Barcelona and Madrid there are perhaps 600 papers published in Spain, and not half of these pretend to be newspapers.

Indeed, out of all the 1,200 periodicals published in Spain the scientific journals, religious papers and fashion papers are largely in the majority, while the newspapers are in the minority. Newspaper enterprise does not have much encouragement. Foreign news is obtained chiefly from government officials. The whole kingdom of Spain does not receive as many foreign dispatches in a week as are sent to a single city in this country in a single day. The average Spanish editor does not see much use in paying for an interesting dispatch from abroad when the chances are about ten to one that when he gets the dispatch the press censor will not allow the paper to print it.

All these facts must be borne in mind in considering the influences which go to make up public opinion in Spain. Unfortunately for the stability of the present Spanish government, clerical influences in Spain are rather with the Carlist pretender than with the young king. If Sagasta were able to lay before the Spanish people generally a true statement of the present condition of things and of Weyler's brutality, spoliation and outrageous robbery in Cuba it would not take long to settle the Cuban question with peace and honor to both sides.

A Soldier's Last Word to His Mother.

The following letter was written by Ensign Bagley, shortly before the fatal engagement in which he lost his life:

"On board torpedo boat Winslow.

"We leave in a few hours for Matanzas, whence we came two days ago for some minor repairs and necessary stores and coal. You are the sweetest mother to me for more reasons than I can ever count; but I am thinking principally about your writing to me. Every time we have received a mail there has been a letter from you, and you would be so glad if you knew how happy they make me. Each time we come into port or get any chance whatever to send you a letter I shall do so, and have done so up to this moment.

"You need have no fears about me, for there is no danger for us now. There may be when the Spanish fleet comes, but I am sorry to say that I fear that will never be. A war comes only once in a generation, and it will be very hard if I can get no chance to do some unusual service, so it is very disappointing to have no tangible enemy to meet. You are a brave mother, so you must feel like I do whenever we are engaged in anything at all dangerous—enjoy the excitement, feel that, but nothing more. Thank heaven, I have found that I have no fear, for I have analyzed all my feelings in danger. Don't repeat that, it would be a boast to any one but you. Your last letter made me feel so happy, and I am so proud to receive your praise, to feel that never have I given you an hour's trouble or unhappiness.' To hear you say that, dear angel, is more to me than any ambition in this world.

"Do you ever think that I have no heart to love because I follow a profession that keeps me nearly always away from you? I know that you never feel so, for you know I love you. Sometimes I remember and think of how you always love to have us children tell you how much we love you.

"Good-bye for a short space. This letter is hurried, for there is a great deal that I must do. Love to every one. Good-bye for a few days. Devotedly, WORTH."

An Odorless Onion.

The latest product of scientific propagation is the odorless onion, says the Milwaukee Journal. Just how an onion can be odorless and still remain an onion is not explained. To most people the odor is all there is of an onion, and that is enough. The elimination of the characteristic feature of a vegetable of such long and strong standing in natural history ought to be reckoned among the proudest achievements of man. But an onion deprived of that delicious tang and the penetrating scent which goes with it can hardly be an onion. The palate which loves onions will not recognize it. Calling a whitened, innocuous, insipid, plated bulb an onion will not make it one.

No true lover of onions will hail this new invasion of science. He eats his onion at dead of night, in silence and solitude. He rejoices in it and sleeps upon it. The incense of his praise fills the room and soothes him to delicious sleep. He rises in the morning after his sacrifice to pass the day in purification, to see no one until the sun hath sunk. It is a luxury and a worship. Shall he yield all this delight for an odorless bulb? Let others do as they will, he will not. An onion without its odor would be ashamed of itself.

A Queen's Secretary.

In the days of the Roman Empire the Caesars brought captive to the Eternal City princes and potentates of their conquered outposts. The lot of the captives was not always a happy or contented one, though some of them, it is recorded, established relations in Rome, which advanced them to high positions of honor about the Caesers. Some such idea of a development appears to apply to the Hindoo attendants of the Empress of India. She has at the present time three Indian attendants, who look to her personal comfort, and a chef over the Eastern kitchen, which is called into use when distinguished visitors from India go to London. The oriental department of the royal household is in charge of her private Indian secretary, Hafiz Habdul Karim, who belongs to a good family at Agra, and has been in her majesty's service since the jubilee year, 1887, discharging his duties faithfully and well. The queen speaks and reads Hindustani with considerable proficiency, and she also shows devotion to Indian art. Nothing gave the Indian cavalry officers who formed a guard of honor to the queen in the diamond jubilee procession last year more pleasure than the fact that they received their jubilee medals from her own hands.

Sheep in New South Wales.

Recent published statistics show that there has been a decrease of over 18,000,000 sheep in New South Wales in six years. At the beginning of 1892 there were 61,831,416 sheep in the colony, and on the 1st of January last the number returned was 43,665,860. The number first given was the greatest ever attained, and there was a small annual decrease down to the beginning of 1895, while the decline has been very great since that year. At the beginning of 1897 the number was 48,318,790, and the decrease of 4,652,930 during the past year is attributable mainly to drought for the second season in succession. But a writer in the Sydney Mail gives additional reasons for the great decrease that had previously taken place. Over ten million acres of land, it appears, have been taken from the area under pastoral leases since 1892, and the small settlers who have taken up the land have not kept as much stock upon it as had been maintained by the great pastoralists.

False Teeth That Grow.

According to Science Siftings, Dr. Zamesky, a Moscow dentist, has invented a new kind of false teeth. They are made of gutta-percha, porcelain, or metal, as the case may be. At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upwards into the jaw. The tooth is then placed in the cavity. In a short time a soft granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens, and holds the tooth in position. Dr. Zamesky, has, according to the Chemist and Druggist, tried them on dogs and men with success. So they say.

Did She?

There are certain attractions for which a kindhearted person would, perhaps, rather not be responsible.

It is said that some one remarked to Count d'Orsay, concerning his wife:

"What a charming, pensive expression Lady Harriet has!"

"She owes that to me," was the reply.

OUR SPANISH PRISONERS LIVING IN CLOVER.

Instead of Trying to Escape It is Doubtful If Any of Our 692 Captives Could Be Driven Away.

(Portsmouth, N. H., Letter.)

Civilization while you wait would be an appropriate motto for the prison stockade at Camp Long. The camp is on Seavey's Island, part of the navy yard, which on the map appears in Kittery, Me., and on official documents at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Two days before the St. Louis steamed into the harbor with 692 Spanish prisoners of war on board the camp ground was not much better than a desert. This end of the island is bound with rocks, which stick up through the blueberry bushes and scrubby grass on knolls and hillsides. Col. James Forney, commanding the Maine Guard, had during his previous term of duty at the navy yard laid out golf links on this eastern end of the island.

Today he uses the old iron hole-markers as dead line ranges. The best hazards on the links are spoiled by a little new pine board town of a dozen houses, all but one of which are cut off from the rest of the island by a high board fence. Within thirty-six hours from the arrival of the St. Louis in the lower harbor this village had been equipped with all the creature comforts demanded by a free born American citizen.

The landing of the Spaniards was without ceremony or display. Two black, flat-iron shaped barges were brought up, one after the other, from the big liner, about a mile away, and made fast to Lieut. Greeley's landing place, at the foot of old Fort Sullivan, now used as a reservoir. There were a few workmen and a few ladies and children from the post on the shore, and a cordon of pleasure boats on the water, but no official demonstration of any sort. There was not an officer nor even a marine in sight, and no indication that the island was garrisoned.

On the first barge Lieut. Catlin, a survivor of the Maine disaster, brought with him Capt. Moreu, of the Cristobal Colon, to act as interpreter, and about a dozen American marines to take care of a boatload of four hundred Spanish prisoners of war. Lieut. Catlin had a navy revolver in his belt instead of his sword, and went at his work without any fuss or feathers. When six marines had scrambled ashore and were strung along the bank the gangway was opened to the prisoners, who went off the barge in an irregular straggling.

They were defeated and shipwrecked sailors, and they showed it. Bareheaded and barefooted, with straggly beards, and only a couple of dirty garments in most cases covering legs and bodies, they passively obeyed the orders of Capt. Moreu, and were gathered in ship's companies by the calling of the roll. Hardly had a hundred men been landed before the sick began to drop groaning upon the dusty roadside.

The first official navy demonstration on shore was made by the navy surgeons, Drs. Parsons, Fitts and Morris, who walked over from the naval hospital, followed by an ambulance. Surgeon-in-Charge Parsons speaks Spanish quite fluently, having been stationed in Peru, but very little talk was necessary to feel the pulse and see the tongue of a groaning Spaniard. With all possible gentleness the most seriously sick were taken to the naval hospital and given as good care as could be given to American sailors. So they landed, penniless, sick, dirty and almost naked.

After the mustering was over the first shipload of prisoners was surrounded by marines from the garrison and marched into the stockade, the barefooted ones being chiefly anxious to avoid the nettles that lurked in some of the grassy places.

After one day in camp these same hungry looking prisoners could hardly be recognized. The day's rations of beef, bread, coffee and pickles were devoured at one meal, each man eating more than a pound of meat. They found hammocks, comfortable hair mattresses and government blankets provided for them, and after a few puffs from borrowed cigarettes the well Spaniards slept long and soundly. More meals followed with surprising abundance and regularity, and great wagon loads of clothes were hauled over from the navy yard and dumped at the feet of the prisoners.

The few industrious spirits volunteered for camp work, and their working made a pleasant spectacle for those who were not industrious. With warm new clothes and a comfortable fullness under one's belt, it is agreeable to sit in the sun, or at least out of the rain, and discuss why it was that Admiral Cervera did not utterly destroy the American fleet. To be sure there are sentries and deep water in front, and sentries, with a high board fence behind, backed by barbed wire and Gatling guns in the rear. What would you? Shall sane men run away from good food, good clothes and a good company to lose themselves in a strange country and starve?

Perhaps it may not last, but that is the sentiment in Camp Long at present. The landing of the prisoners and the establishment of the camp was accomplished without the slightest hostile demonstration on the part of the Spaniards. Some of the men passively object to being clean, but they can put up with cleanliness if only they get plenty of tobacco.

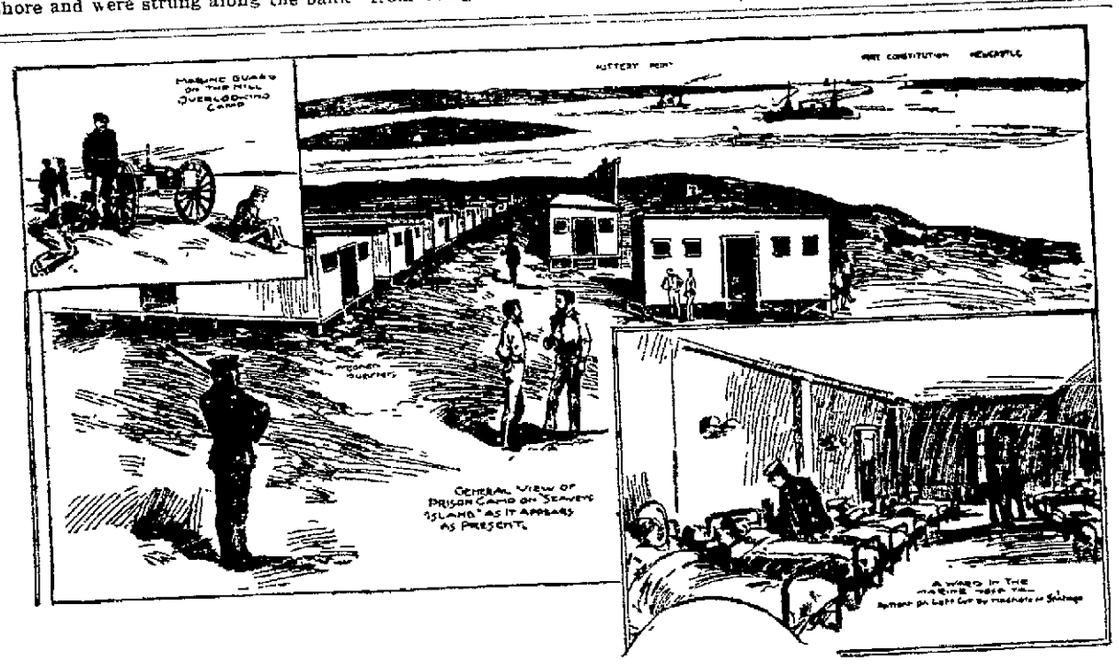
Col. Forney has in the barracks at the navy yard and on duty at the stockade about two hundred men, but Surgeon Parsons says that if the Spaniards only understood that they were to have then three square meals a day a marine guard would be required, not to keep them on the island, but to drive them away from it. At the navy hospital baths and clean nightgowns and beds have transformed the patients who Monday afternoon were groveling in the dust of the roadside.

There are three wounded men, one having been shot in the leg another having been hacked in the face by a Cuban machete while attempting to get ashore from the burning ship, and a third who lost several toes from a machete wound. There is an old man whose legs are paralyzed probably from being so long in the water. All the other patients, about one hundred and twenty-five, are suffering from acclimatic fever, which is not contagious, but which causes chills, cramps and great pain for about five days. The surgeons say that this fever will go through the camp, attacking all who have not had it. About a score of men are taken sick every day, and about the same number are discharged from the hospitals.

The convalescents and milder cases of fever are cared for in the stockade, where one large building is used for hospital purposes. Two Spanish chaplains, two surgeons, an apothecary's steward, and five junior lieutenants have had a building built for their special accommodation, and have been fitted out with sailor's clothes from the navy yard storehouses. Their wardroom is fitted out with bunks and abundant furniture. Dr. Suarez, who speaks English a little, says that while there will be a good deal for the doctors to do, they all expect to enjoy themselves in camp.

The civilizing influence of a short piece of rope is still to be seen at Camp Long. In olden times the rope was used to cow starved and ill-treated prisoners. Today it serves a different purpose. The members of the officer's mess hardly got new clothes before they began devising amusements, and jumping rope has become very popular. Two of the more sedate officers swing the rope while the others take turns jumping.

The horrors of war already seem far away, and the most important things in the world seem to be the delights of good living. Admiral Carpenter, who is in temporary command of the navy yard, has closed the island to curious visitors, who are not annoying when they get long range views from the New Castle and Kittery shores. Altogether the camp promises to be so quiet that Colonel Forney may lay out new golf links, and perhaps allow the Spanish officers to learn the game.



SOME SCENES AT PORTSMOUTH.

OLD METHODS THE BEST.

Work of Pupils in Public School Under Two Systems Compared.

From the New York Evening Post: In the opinion of Professor Richard C. Schiedt of Franklin and Marshall college, nothing has been gained, but something lost, in the abandonment of the old methods in public schools of alternate study and recitation periods, and of a brief recess during each school session. This view was expressed in a paper read before a meeting in Lancaster, Pa., of the Associated Health Authorities. The paper was scientific and described psychological experiments undertaken by Professor Schiedt and others to determine the fatigue of pupils under different conditions. Passing the experiments, and coming to the professor's conclusions, it appeared that under the Herbartian method of instruction, which provides for alternate recitation and study periods, and does away with home work, the power of mental endurance exhibited by the children was practically without limit when the atmospheric conditions were favorable. In the results the depressing or elevating influence of the atmosphere had an important bearing. A partial remedy is the session recess, affording opportunity for physical exercises in the open air and for a complete change in the atmosphere of the schoolroom. This is the more important, Professor Schiedt says, as in this region the days with unfavorable atmospheric conditions are in the majority.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

It was on the first day of May that Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish ships and defences in Manila bay. Twenty-four days later the first detachment of troops sent to re-enforce him sailed from San Francisco.

There have been some expressions of impatience because of this delay, and also because more troops were not sent. But those who criticise the government on this account can have little idea of the difficulties involved in sending a large military expedition such a distance.

From San Francisco to Manila is about seven thousand miles. The voyage, under favorable conditions, takes about four weeks. Ships had to be chartered and made ready in haste, to convey not the troops only but their weapons, field artillery as well as rifles, horses and their subsistence, tents, bedding, hospital stores and miscellaneous equipments, together with rations for the whole force sufficient for the voyage and for some time after.

It was necessary also to carry out large quantities of ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey's squadron, for ships carrying on operations seven thousand miles from their base of supplies need many things.

To secure the ships and prepare them for such a voyage, and to accumulate and get on board of them all the needed supplies in a little more than three weeks, was really a remarkable achievement.

Fighting for a Sentiment.

The masses of the north will fight, and fight hard and long, as we of the south have had proved to us. Moreover, they will fight for a sentiment, as we also know by experience—they will fight better for a sentiment than for anything else. But for the sentiment of the north about "the old flag" and "the preservation of the union," South Carolina would now be a member of the Confederate States of America. That is a self-evident proposition. While that section utilized an enormous immigration to recruit its armies it would have defeated the south without much aid, because without it it was still far stronger than the south. Chickamauga, Gettysburg, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg proved its fighting capacity. If we do not recognize that we can claim no credit for our own glorious fighting for four years, and we would have no excuse for our defeat.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Don't sit down and wait for your fortune to turn up.

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Brunt's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. 25 elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P., Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations, A. S. Manhard, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harrod, E. Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates, $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. R. Attleberger, Propr.

INSURANCE.

O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 19 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 46, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. Melndoe fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 423 North Main.

Five hundred staves wanted to store by the City Truck and Storage House. Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 436 S. Main street. New 'phone 256.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor. Telephone for Contatorium. No. 406 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 451.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Ches. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 201 South Main street. 'Phone 19.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 155. 109 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 106. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 125 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Geo. R. Christie manufacturer and renisher of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Fiddle bows a specialty. C. W. Vogle, 119 E. North st.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 10, 1898, at 4:15 o'clock a. m.

No.		
	SOUTH.	
7	arrives daily	2:27 a m
7	leaves "	2:32 a m
11	" except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives " " "	9:40 a m
1	leaves " " "	9:45 a m
5	arrives " " "	12:20 p m
5	leaves " " "	12:35 p m
3	arrives " " "	4:00 p m
3	leaves " " "	4:05 p m
11	arrives " " "	9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves	7:45 a m
	NORTH	
9	arrives daily except Sunday	8:20 a m
9	leaves " " "	8:25 a m
14	leaves " "	5:35 a m
6	arrives " "	11:40 p m
6	leaves " "	11:55 p m
4	arrives " except Sunday	4:40 p m
4	leaves " " "	4:55 p m
10	arrives " " "	9:00 p m
12	arrives " " "	1:25 a m
12	leaves " " "	1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives	7:10 a m
60	" " leaves	7:18 a m
62	" " arrives	10:30 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

No.		
	EAST FROM LIMA.	
4.	Daily	7:45 a m
6.	Daily "	8:30 a m
30.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:20 p m
2	Daily	10:50 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA.	
15.	Daily	2:00 a m
5.	Daily	3:25 a m
30	Daily except Sunday	9:40 a m
9	Daily "	2:50 p m
31.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

No		
	GOING NORTH.	
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:20 a.m
2	Daily " "	8:15 a m
8	leaves daily Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	6:15 p m
	GOING SOUTH	
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	7:45 a.m
1	Daily ex. Sunday "	1:22 p m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:15 p.m
7	Sunday only "	12:20 a m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June 26, 1898.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:23 a m
8	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
31	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
13	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:30 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:24 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
32	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 23, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 3:40 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:05 a m
No. 3 leaves 3:10 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:40 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5.45 a m. and 3.30 p. m., make direct connection for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 75 Public Square. Telephone 60.

F. E. Fisher,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

No		
	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:10 a
1	depart	9:20 a
3	arrives	2:35 a
3	depart	2:45 a
5	arrives	4:15 p
120	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p
	EAST.	
6	leaves	7:20 a
4	arrives	1:25 p
4	leaves	1:45 p
2	arrives	7:15 p
2	leaves	7:30 p
128	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	3:10 p

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO THE ANTI-LIQUOR LEADERS.

The Canteen at Chickamauga Park—The Liquor Trust Seems to Own the National Government—Soldiers Detailed to Sell Liquor to Their Comrades.

The Fallen Hero.

Which once he wore!
The glory from his gray hairs gone
For ever more!

Revile him not—the tempter hath
A snare for all!
And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
Beit his fall!

Oh! dumb is passion's stormy rage
When he who might
Have lighted up and led his age
Falls back in night.

Scorn! would angels laugh, to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope and heaven?

Let not the land, once proud of him,
Insult him now;
Nor brand with deeper shame his dim,
Dishonored brow.

But let its humbled sons, instead,
From sea to lake,
A long lament, as for the dead,
In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, naught
Save power remains—
A fallen angel's pride of thought,
Still strong in chains.

All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul has fled:
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead frame:
Walk backward, with averted gaze,
And hide the shame!

(Written by John Greenleaf Whittier when in 1850 Daniel Webster accepted Clay's "Missouri Compromise" on the slavery issue, thereby retreating from the position which earlier in life he had taken on this question. His support of these measures gave great offense to the abolitionists, who accused him of having sacrificed his convictions in order to strengthen his chances for the Whig candidacy for the presidency at the next election. It was not the ultra-abolitionists only who condemned his course. Mr. Seward, in 1858, spoke of Webster as "a great statesman who for a large portion of his life led the army of the vanguard of freedom * * * and who, on the great day when the contest came to a decisive issue, surrendered that great cause."

The Canteen at Chickamauga.

Editors Union Signal.—The signal of the Ninth came while I was making a visit at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. Surgeon and Major Armstrong asked me to thank you for himself, his assistants and the regiment for what you have said in your paper about the Twenty-first Kansas regiment. The Kansas people are beginning to send supplies, and I hope the worst of the troubles at Camp Thomas are over.

All towels, bed linen, pajamas, gowns, etc., designed for hospital use should be marked with a red cross. The two strips of the cross should each be three inches long and one inch wide.

The canteen is present in force, but I found five regiments without it, the Second Ohio, Sixth Ohio, Fifth Pennsylvania, Fifth Missouri and Twenty-first Kansas, and I heard that the Third Wisconsin has none, but I did not verify this, and my list is, of course, not complete.

The men detailed to run the canteens are our soldiers—a petty officer as head saloonkeeper, with privates to assist. Our government receives our boys to fight for her safety and honor and makes saloonkeepers and bartenders of them. The sale of beer is large, and the whole effect of the thing is pernicious. Boys who at home never went near the saloon go boldly into the canteen. I saw a canteen crowded with young men drinking beer, from a regiment which in one company has more than twenty soldiers from one college. Many of those who will come home unharmed by shot or shell will have an appetite for liquor and a familiarity with the saloon that will be a lifelong curse. What a cruel shame for our government to take young men, innocent of the taste of liquor, and return them to their homes with the liquor habit fixed upon them. Let all the people know that the colonel can banish the canteen if he will. He has no right to evade the responsibility by asking for a vote of the officers. He can shut it out or let it in. The surgeon can shut it out by making a written statement that it is prejudical to the health of the regiment. Major General Brooke can shut it out of the whole camp of Chickamauga. He should be showered with petitions, sent by churches and Sunday schools and temperance organizations. Every mother and father and sister having a son or brother at Camp Thomas should send a letter to General Brooke, and a letter to the colonel of the regiment to which the son or brother belongs. We should not sit down in willing submission to such a wrong as this. It is too serious a matter; and if need be, we should say, "No more of our young men for the army until we have the assurance that they will be protected from the canteen."—Reader.

Fighting Beer in Army Camps.

Editors Union Signal—General Howard has recently returned from a visit to the army camps at Tampa, Chickamauga and Mobile. He is speaking strongly of the evils of the canteen system in the army, and says there is an idea prevalent among the men that it is necessary to drink some kind of alcoholic beverage to keep away disease. Some regiments take pains to have great quantities of strong beer at hand, and there is every facility for any of them who want to drink to get it. We do not wonder that mothers tremble as they see their boys march away to face such temptations.

General Howard says that under the present condition of things, the best way we can help these men is to try to reach them individually.

With a view to giving the soldiers help in these directions, General Howard and other prominent Christian workers have organized the Army Christian Commission, and it has been authorized by the war department to carry on its work in all the camps of the army. They are putting within reach of each regiment a large tent, fitted up with comfortable seats and supplied with good books, papers, writing material, etc. Each tent is in charge of a Christian worker whose business it is to give them any Christian help he can.

In addition to this, the commission is sending to each camp, as fast as possible, some of the best known ministers and evangelists of the country. Among those who have already gone are General Howard, Major D. W. Whittle, Dr. H. M. Wharton, Rev. R. A. Torrey, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Mr. Ira D. Sankey and Mr. J. H. Burke. These ministers hold daily services which the men attend by the thousand. Many of the soldiers have already been converted.

A work of this kind ought certainly to receive the liberal support of all those who desire the best good of our brave soldier boys. Mr. D. L. Moody, of East Northfield, Mass., is chairman of the evangelistic department of the commission, and all contributions sent to him will be promptly acknowledged—One of the Moody Workers.

The Drink Bill of the United States.

The author of the figures appended, in regard to the cost of liquors in the United States, Dr. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia, is probably the highest authority in the world on this subject. He has made it a life study, and his statements are of the greatest value. We hope our boys in camp will study the question of how to free our beloved land from this enormous waste at the bunghole, and what is of far more serious moment how to free our own reconcentrados from the sickness, starvation and death entailed from the traffic. Every year more are slain by this enemy of human happiness than the entire loss in Cuba. Redeem Cuba from the dominion of Spain, and then return home and redeem the men and women and little children of your land from the dominion of the saloon.

Our national drink bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was over $1,219,866,272; or more than $209,000,000 of increase over 1889, being an average of $19.47 per capita for each man, woman and child in the United States.

The drink bill of the United States from 1890 to 1895 inclusive stands as follows:

1890	$1,219,866,272
1891	1,307,656,862
1892	1,378,410,895
1893	1,583,461,988
1894	1,372,684,641
1895	1,278,054,865
Total	$8,140,135,523

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, there were registered and operated 3,158 distilleries, grain and fruit. Fruit distilleries produced 1,440,810 proof gallons; grain, etc., distilleries produced 67,039,910 proof gallons, or a total of 68,480,720 proof gallons of 50 per cent alcohol, which, when prepared for market by rectification reduction of alcohol to 40 per cent, will make for consumption 72,140,864 gallons, which at $6 a gallon to consumers, will be $432,845,184. There was not less than the above when we consider that during the year there was discovered, seized destroyed, 2,241 illicit stills, and 829 persons arrested for the business. During the same period there were 1,830 breweries that produced 35,826,098 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, or 1,110,609,038 gallons of fermented or malt liquors (ale, beer, porter, etc.), which at $20 a barrel retail, will cost the consumers not less than $716,521,960.

Besides the above domestic liquors named, there were imported foreign liquors, on which duties were paid and entered for consumption in the fiscal year 1896.

The drink bill of the United States of 1896 was not less than as follows:

Domestic spirits, 72,140,864 gallons, at $6 a gallon, $432,845,898.

Domestic ale, beer, etc., 35,826,098 barrels (1,110,609,038 gallons), at $20 a barrel, $716,521,960.

Imported spirits, brandy, 259,704 gallons, at $10 a gallon, $2,597,040.

Imported other spirits, 1,249,895 gallons, at $10 a gallon, $12,498,950.

Still wines in casks, 2,834,898 gallons, at $5 a gallon, 14,174,490.

Ale, beer, etc., 3,283,404 gallons, at $3 a gallon, $9,850,212.

Still wine, bottled, 314,190 dozens, estimated cost, $3,144,093.

Champagne and other sparkling wines, 246,303 dozens, estimated cost $5,246,393.

Total, 560,493 dozens.

Total gallons, 1,190,377,803, costing $1,196,878,422.

Add the drink bill of 1896, $1,196,878,422, to the drink bill of the five previous years, $8,140,135,523, and we have a grand total of $9,337,013,945, or, in round numbers, more than nine billion and a quarter for that which makes a man a sure victim of yellow fever and cholera; that which hobnails the liver, paralyzes the nerves, injures the eyesight, affects the heart action and deadens and benumbs the brain, and if taken in sufficient quantities, will make a maudling idiot or a fiend out of a strong, good man.

Temperance Notes.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union will hold its national convention in historic Faneuil hall, Boston, Aug. 10-13.

The Patrons' of Manitoba have reorganized as the Independents. Prohibition is made a plank of the new organization, as it has been of the Patron party in that province for several years.

REGIMENTAL COLORS.

FLAGS THE BOYS CARRY ON TO VICTORY.

Each Regiment Is Distinguished—Standards Borne by English and Continental Soldiers—Great Variety of Design and Color in Some Armies.

(Washington Letter.)

INSIGNIA of some kind have been carried by troops from time immemorial, and a soldier's interest in his regiment is, to a large extent, centered in a piece of wood and silk, for which he is willing to sacrifice his life rather than to allow an enemy to capture it.

In the United States army and in the state troops each regiment carries two colors—one the national color, the other what is commonly known as the regimental color.

The national color of the United States army is of silk with yellow silk fringe, is four feet four inches high and five feet six inches wide, and is made with a casing through which passes the staff, the color being held firmly by a leather strap at the top and bottom of the casing. The spear head is a heart-shaped figure of excellent design, and under the present regulations nickel-plated. The colors of the infantry regiments have tassels attached to them of blue and white silk. The cavalry regiments now carry no tassels; the artillery regiments carry red and yellow tassels. The stars on our modern colors are embroidered with almost mathematical accuracy, the result of this kind of work being that the stars are the same on both sides of the blue, and because of the relief which the embroidery gives them, they stand out much more distinctly than the ordinary stars of linen or other material. On the middle red stripe is embroidered the name of the regiment, which, of course, reads correctly on only one side, the stripe being of a single thickness of material.

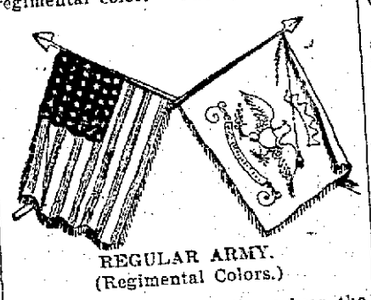
The regimental colors of the United States infantry regiments are of blue silk, showing the eagle bearing on his breast a shield with the arms of the United States. The eagle carries in one talon a branch of laurel with red berries and in the other a bunch of arrows. Over the eagle's head is an arc of sun rays semicircular in shape, between which and the head of the eagle are 13 stars. In the eagle's mouth is a scroll with the words "E pluribus unum." Underneath the eagle is a scroll on which the regimental name is embroidered.

The general design of this color is good, but the execution of the eagle is very poor. It is a pity that the name on the scroll and also the motto "E pluribus unum" are not embroidered on separate pieces of silk, so that the back side of the flag should at least have the lettering so embroidered as to read straight and not backward.

The cavalry colors are like the infantry colors, but considerably smaller, the regimental flag being yellow and very handsome, but with the same defects in design as the infantry flag. The artillery national color is like the infantry color; the regimental color is red with two crossed yellow cannon. Of this end of the flag of the engineer battalion (which is also red, but with a white castle upon it), the less said the better. It would be difficult to imagine two uglier flags.

The state regimental colors are usually of blue silk, although some states have white and some have red flags, with the coat of arms of the state embroidered or painted upon them. Some of them are very rich, and, like those of the Connecticut militia, for example, very handsome in design and execution.

In England each regiment carries two colors—the Queen's color and the regimental color. The Queen's color



REGULAR ARMY.
(Regimental Colors.)

has from very ancient times been the Union Jack, which, as is well known, is the flag of the English military branch of the Government, and is flown over all military posts. Upon the center of the flag is the regiment's number in Roman characters, with the crown over it.

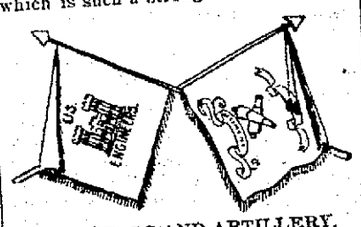
In former years the English infantry regiments, by regulation, had colors corresponding to colors of the facings of their uniforms, so that there were blue, green, yellow and buff flags. Regiments with black, white or red facings had either a black flag with a red cross upon it or a white flag with a red cross. The upper corner near the staff was always occupied by a small Union Jack. By a recent modification of the regulations the regimental colors do not show the "jack" in the corner. They are merely a silk flag with the name of the regiment on it within a large laurel wreath, upon which are badges showing the regimental battle honors.

In Continental Europe it is usually the custom for the regiments to carry flags which are wholly different from the national colors. Thus the Austrian army flag is a yellow or white flag, bearing on one side an embroidered figure of the Virgin Mary and on the other side the imperial arms, a double-headed eagle with various coats of arms. The flag itself is very handsome. The Russian colors are very complicated in design, and are also quite different from the national flag. The same holds good in Germany. The reason for this difference between these flags and ours is that the war flags of the European crowned heads are supposed to be the flag of the Prince and not the flag of the country—a survival of a very ancient custom.

Curiously enough, in Belgium and Italy this rule does not hold good, the armies of both nations having their national colors, in Italy with the royal arms on the middle stripe, and in Belgium without anything to indicate royalty in any way. Of course in France the red, white and blue flag of France is carried. In Russia and Germany, as in England, there is the greatest variety of colors.

Another peculiarity of our flags and of those of England is that they are not nailed to the staves. Nearly all the continental colors are nailed to the staves (there are only a few, or of the smaller states, not so nailed). The ceremony of nailing the silk to the staff is in some countries of great importance—second only to the presenting of the colors. The effect of a nailed color is better than that of a color with a lance casting, because the silk fits snugly about the staff (which, of course, is not tapered,) and the gleam of the gold-headed nails adds to the effectiveness of the colors.

But in all this, and no matter how rich these colors are, there are none more beautiful than our own national colors; and added to this we have the oldest flag of any nation, except, perhaps, Spain and Portugal. Our thirteen stripes date many years before the English Jack or the French "tricolore." Besides, we have clung to our army colors with that curious conservatism which is such a strong trait in our na-



ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY.

tional character. Our present war will give another reason for not changing the old regimental flags.

CONCERNING THE OSTRICH.

As is well known, an ostrich in its wild state is terribly afraid of man or of any unfamiliar sight, and flies at the appearance of anything new to its ken. When domesticated, however, it becomes docile, and after a time even assumes a position of authority, and becomes master of the situation. From June up to September, or, in fact, until Christmas, thousands of chicks are raised every year, and thousands meet their death every year from some form of accident. Chicks up to twelve months old die from various maladies. But seldom after they are full grown are they victims of any sickness, death usually resulting from a broken leg, from fighting, or from scarcity of food in times of drought. There is an old idea that the female ostrich leaves her eggs in the sand to be hatched out in the sun. This, however, is a fallacy. The male and the female sit alternately for forty-four days—the male at night and the female during the daytime. An ostrich's nest is a very crude affair, consisting simply of a round hole in the ground. Sometimes the female bird may be seen scratching the earth preparatory to laying her first egg; but this is not generally the case, the hollow generally being made by the continuous sitting of the birds on the one spot. A pair of birds will produce from ten to twenty eggs; but it often happens that three or four birds will lay in one nest, thus bringing the number of eggs up to seventy or more. Of course, the superfluous eggs have to be taken away, as a bird cannot cover comfortably more than sixteen eggs, all over this number being thrown to one side and left to decay.

When a nest is hatched, the family are taken out of the camp, and brought to the homestead to be tamed. Here they are tended by the farm hands, and are housed at night out of the reach of wild animals. During the summer months they will do well, but in winter, when food becomes scarce, they must be fed morning and evening on barley or rape.

The female bird is seldom vicious, but when she has a brood of young chicks the onlooker must be prepared to defend himself against her attacks. Far more formidable is the male ostrich at this time. He becomes quite savage, and his note of defiance, which somewhat resembles the roar of a lion, can be heard night and day. If you approach too near, he will rush at you with flashing eyes, looking the very embodiment of fury.

Newspapers in the British Museum.

In the British Museum there are 16,000 volumes of London newspapers. There are 47,000 volumes of provincial newspapers from England and Wales, and about 9,000 volumes of Scotch newspapers, with something slightly less for Ireland. Last year's accessions were 600 volumes of London newspapers, 920 volumes of provincial papers from England and Wales, 127 volumes from Scotland, and something less from Ireland.

An Expensive Thermometer.

The most expensive thermometer is in use at the Johns Hopkins University. It is known as Prof. Bowland's thermometer, and is valued at $10,000. It is an absolutely perfect instrument, and the graduations on the glass are so fine that it is necessary to use a microscope to read them.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders; tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

TO SARATOGA, N Y—August 1st and 3d, account Young People's Christian Union, U P Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

TO PITTSBURG, PA—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C, H & D, only $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1898—Agents of the C, H & D Ry, north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d inclusive, good going date of sale good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the North, East and West, at very low rates.

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Of good printing? You can probably answer that in a minute when you compare good printing with poor. You know the satisfaction of sending out printed matter that is neat and up-to-date in appearance. You know how it impresses you when you receive it from some one else. Let us show you what we can do by a judicious mixture of brains and type. For the asking we will help you with your printing. Let us get you out some neat up-to-date stationery. We insure you perfect satisfaction, with prices lowest, consistent with good work.

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LIMA DAILY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.
J. R. FINNELL L. S. GALVIN
Editors and Managers.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

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TELEPHONES NO. 417.

For rates of advertising or other information, address The Lima Daily News, Lima, O.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

UNION LABEL

NOTICE.

Where delivery of paper is irregular please report immediately to this office, or phone 417.

THE NEWS

Is on sale at the following places:

C W HEISTER, DRUG STORE, 58 Public Square.

THOMAS JONES' GROCERY, corner Main and Kibby streets.

MELVILLE'S DRUG STORE, corner Main and High streets.

AQUARIUM CIGAR STORE, No 75 Public Square.

D CRAMER'S DRUG STORE, corner Main and Kibby streets.

STAND PAT.

"Stand pat"—Little Bertie.

These were the words that were flashed over the wires from the private sanctum, sanctorum of the morning "hand bill" when the news of the unfortunate affair of which poor Jack Lutz was the victim first reached this city some time ago.

In view of subsequent developments and the fact that Mr. Lutz received a sentence of several months at hard labor, and was dishonorably discharged is a fair criterion by which to judge the weight and influence of Bertie's "stand pat" telegram.

Little Bertie might as well have telegraphed Mr. Lutz to "stand Mike" or any other old thing. It might have been received with better effect and could have done no worse.

There is one relieving feature about the whole affair, however, and that is that Bertie's penuriousness kept him from going into detail in his telegram. He only said "The Hand Bill will assist you." Had he asserted any more, Lutz would have been court-martialed and shot. THE NEWS must not be mistaken in its position in this matter. It feels and reflects the honest and general sorrow that has been expressed throughout the city for young Lutz. He is a good fellow, is well liked and no one was more distressed on learning of his trouble than THE NEWS. No one questions the undue severity of his punishment. The universal sympathy that has been expressed for the poor soldier boy, has been dissipated by the ridiculous humor of Bertie's telegram, "stand pat."

The idea of a little two page patent inside hand bill with the influence of a tin-horn gambler and the circulation of a toad telegraphing a poor obscure soldier boy in distress to defy the martial power of the U. S. and fling insult in the teeth of army discipline and then depend upon the heavy weight editor of the Hand Bill, the man of more blubber than brains, to square it with the government.

One would think by the self-assurant tone of Bertie's telegram, that he dined daily with the president McKinley instead of at a lunch counter, that he puffed fragrant Havanas with Marcus A. Hanna himself, instead of smoking stogies with Eddie List.

He was as confident as a fence corner politician and about as influential. As always in such cases the innocent suffered. Lutz expecting the Hand Bill to "make good" "stood pat" with terrible results. On receiving the telegram, he probably looked for a cessation of hostilities with Spain until Bertie could make his "bluff" good, but as results show, Bertie stood pat, with a three card flush, and the army man knew the game, and poor fat Bertie fell with a "dull, sickening thud."

Bertie meant all right. He was seized with a mad impulse to do good and to do somebody "good" as is his wont. He rushed madly to the telegraph office spent, the semi annual dividend of the hand bill for a message, "stand pat," published same in the next issue of the "dodger," rolled his handsome face and dough belly into a ball, and fell asleep, and in ecstatic dreams thought of the hour, when the army with the knee of supplience bent, would tremble at his power.

Bertie meant well but he is too fat. His telegram "Stand Patrick," reminds one of the yellow efferescence of a diseased imagination and reads like a dope dream of a half witted Chinaman and would make a hit in a mad house or a monologue for a knock-about comedian. Poor, fat, little Bertie "stood Michael."

INEVITABLE.

The radical mistake of those who would have this government make peace with Spain without insisting that the Philippines shall be ours, is in imagining that the Philippines can ever again be Spain's. We can hand them back to Spain, withdrawing our forces, of course with the honors of war, and Spain may reassert her sovereign over them, even undisturbed by internal rebellion. But it couldn't last long. By no possibility can Spain become able to hold colonies in distant parts of the world, particularly on the coast of Asia; and sooner or later the Spanish Philippines restored would be taken under the control of one of the great powers. If we yield the Philippines, we yield them not to the successors of Alphonso XIII, but to some other European country or countries, whose flag would not be raised over them for the health of the United States.

The Philippines are ours by the right of war. To return them to Spain for the ultimate and certain benefit of another nation will be to continue the dream that the United States are for all time so magnificently "isolated" that the political development of the world outside of the Western Hemisphere does not concern us. It would be a betrayal of the national interest so colossal that the mind would ever afterward seek an explanation beyond folly and shortsightedness.

If we abandon the Philippines, we shall have fought not so much for the United States as for some other country, say Germany. That won't do.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Commodore Schley certainly is magnanimous. He says: "The victory belongs to every officer and man of the fleet." That includes Sampson, of course.

† †

The government ought to include Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, in the lot of Spaniards that are to be deported.

† †

Sylvester Scovel's punishment for assaulting General Shafter is an order to get off the island. Scovel should be grateful that he was not told officially to get off the earth.

† †

Applications for national banks at Honolulu, Havana, San Juan and Manila show that the parties are determined to start early and avoid the rush of business which will occur when those points become safely American.

† †

A New Orleans man remarked to a roomful of rejoicing patriots that he would give his right hand to see the Spanish flag floating over New Orleans. When he got up from the floor, after being knocked down, he explained: "You fellers are too quick. That's my little joke. I am stone blind."

WHEN the United States sent the Maine to Havana, Spain replied by sending the Vizcaya to New York. When Spain sent the Maine to the bottom the United States replied by sending the Vizcaya to the same place. The only difference was that the Spaniards acted treacherously at night, while the United States acted openly after declaration of war.

A BOOK COLLECTOR.

Methods of Peter Force in Picking Up Rare Volumes.

Peter Force had agents to pick up "unconsidered trifles" out of the garrets of New England housewives, says A. R. Spofford, in the Atlantic, and he read eagerly all the multifarious catalogues which swarmed in upon him, of books on sale in London and on the continent. On one occasion he was a bidder against the United States for a large and valuable collection of bound pamphlets, the property of an early collector, which were brought to the hammer in Philadelphia. The library of congress had sent on a bid—a limited one—for the coveted volumes; but Mr. Force's order to his agent was peremptory: "Buy me those pamphlets in an unbroken lot." They were bought. His purchases were often made at prices which would now seem fabulously cheap, yet he never boggled at a high price when once he was sitisfied that he had an opportunity to procure a rare or unique volume. Thus, he used to tell how he had vainly tried to buy two thin foolscap volumes containing Maj. Gen. Greene's manuscript letters and dispatches during the southern revolutionary campaign of 1781-82. The price demanded was $200. Mr. Force offered $150, which was refused. He then offered $50 for the privilege of taking a copy. This was also declined. Seeing that he could not otherwise possess himself of them, he wisely paid the $200, and marched off with the precious volumes under his arm.

OHIO NEWS.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

Special to The News:

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—Two commissions were issued by Adjt. Gen. Kingsley Friday. The first made A. S. Clucker, of Company I, 2d infantry, the captain of that company, vice Capt. May, resigned. Capt. May has accepted a position as major and paymaster. He was a member of the last state senate, and voted for Mr. Hanna for United States senator. The second commission promoted R. D. Smith to a first lieutenancy to fill the vacancy left by Clucker's rise.

Bullet Cut the Limb.

WELLSTON, O., July 30.—John H. Johnson, a private in the 17th regiment, United States infantry, during the battle of Santiago, was detailed to watch sharpshooters from the top of a high tree within the American lines. The limb he was perched upon was cut by a ball and the soldier precipitated to the ground, fracturing a leg. Intelligence of his misfortune has just reached his family, living near McArthur.

To Build a Town.

TOLEDO, O., July 30.—The Ford plate glass factory will establish a town of its own in the vicinity of its new glass works similar to the town of Pullman, Ill. There will be plenty of lots to sell workingmen who desire to buy lots and make their homes in the vicinity of the works, but there will be no compulsion about it, as the men will be permitted to reside wherever they please.

Whole City Mourned.

GALLIPOLIS, O., July 30.—Dr. Walter E. Jenny, of the 1st Ohio volunteer infantry, killed at Tampa, Fla., Monday, was buried here Friday with military honors. The city was decorated, bells tolled and the largest funeral procession ever known in this city followed the remains to the grave. Dr. Jenny was the first Gallia county man to enlist and the first to be killed.

Knocked From a Carriage by Lightning.

WINCHESTER, O., July 30.—During a heavy thunderstorm Friday, Raymond Kirkpatrick, a young married man, was knocked from a carriage by lightning and rendered unconscious for several hours. The rainfall was unusually heavy in this section, all creeks being converted into raging torrents and the lowlands badly flooded.

Going With Gen. Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 30.—L. Wilbur Crane, one of Springfield's society young men, left the city rather suddenly and the next heard of him was that he had received an appointment in the commissary department of Gen. Fred Grant's brigade. He is now at Newport News bound for Porto Rico.

Jewelry Store Robbed.

TOLEDO, O., July 30.—Burglars Friday night broke into the jewelry store of I. Isenberg and stole a large quantity of watches, revolvers and diamonds. Two of them were captured. They give their names as Dennis Brady, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and William Lee, of Bay City, Mich.

Died From Her Injuries.

WINCHESTER, O., July 30.—Minnie, the seven-year-old daughter of Monroe Parker, who fell from a hay mow Wednesday afternoon, died Friday without regaining consciousness. An older sister, who fell at the same time and place, will recover.

That Counterfeit Bill.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—The controversy over the $100 counterfeit bill passed on the state treasury was adjusted Friday, the M. and M., Ohio national and P. W. Huntington banks and Treasurer Campbell each standing $25 of the loss.

Young Couple Drowned in the Lake.

SANDUSKY, O., July 30.—Howard Fish and Miss Ada Clemmons, prominent young society people of Monroeville, O., were drowned in the lake here Friday by the capsizing of a rowboat. The bodies have not been recovered.

Alliance Celebrates.

ALLIANCE, O., July 30.—News of the fall of Manila was received here with delight. Steam whistles were turned loose, bells were rung, giant fire-crackers exploded and citizens added to the din by cheering long and loud for America.

A Puerto Rico Smoke.

William E. Curtis, who visited Puerto Rico some time ago, says: "I observed phenomena at San Juan, and the same at Ponce de Leon, for which I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory explanation. The old negresses who sit around the market place and the shady street corners selling dulces from large baskets are habitually smoking long black cigars, and they put the lighted ends in their mouths. Why they do so and how they can endure it are mysteries that could not be solved, but it is nevertheless a fact, and a custom that is unique in Puerto Rico."—Chicago Record.

Shoes in Japan.

Japan, with over 40,000,000 inhabitants, has only one leather shoe factory. Nearly all the natives still wear sandals of straw or wood.—Albany Argus.

WOMEN IN WARTIME.

Trained Nurses Who Are Ready for the Fray.

The Great Advance That Has Been Made in This Department of Service Since the Civil War.

What are the preparations for the care of the sick and wounded of our army? In answering this question, the first fact that strikes one is the great advance that has been made in these 37 years since these questions last were forced upon our national attention. We remember that in the early '60s we had not that large and able body of women—the trained nurses. The women who went to the front and acted as nurses had neither that strength of organization nor yet the power of ease of working possessed to-day by our trained and experienced nurses. There was the abounding wisdom of heart and the courage of self-forgetful patriotism and devotion. But they paid most for the service they rendered, because their heroism was not reenforced by practical preparation.

To-day we have hundreds of trained nurses, who add to the same womanly devotion the discipline of nerve and brain and hand, making a grand sum total of usefulness.

Another advance is in the wholesale manufacture of all that pertains to surgeons, hospital, and sanitary supplies. To-day we have great factories capable of indefinite production of the most scientifically perfect as well as the most compactly transportable disinfectants, wound dressing and general surgeon's supplies. This is an incalculable advance. And while we almost envy our women of the earlier times, who could satisfy their zealous instincts by rolling bandages and picking lint, still we must concede the comfort-yielding advantage of the surgical-supply factory, and seek other fields of activity.

As regards the executive in the surgeon general's department, one has but to know that there is at the head in the regular army Surgeon General Sternberg, a man so eminent in all that pertains to sanitation and special scientific and medical research. Even regiment troops and battery has its surgical and nursing staff regularly enlisted. This is also true of the volunteer troops, as well as of our naval forces. These men are chosen, it is to be supposed and expected, with a discretion and care very much emphasized my memory of the cases of inefficiency which came to light during the civil war in this branch of the service. They are equipped with the most approved outfit for doing their work on the field or on board ship. So much have men done for the care of sick and wounded and notice is given officially from the surgeon general that women will not be employed at present, intimating, however, that should the war prove serious in point of heavy engagements, and should it become necessary to form large general hospitals, women may be needed. And it is towards this possibility that we must look.

The fact that this bids fair to be largely or entirely a naval war diminishes the chance that these large hospitals will be called into being. It has been definitely stated that no women in any capacity will be employed on the hospital ships. The suggestion that a rich and patriotic woman might purchase and equip such an auxiliary provokes the question why women who should be carefully chosen in regard to physical as well as professional fitness might not have some part in the personnel of the ship's company. Some of us have seen quite as much of the class of work to be expected as the majority of the young male doctors who are being taken into service.—Grace N. Kimball, M. D., in Harper's Bazar.

A Maxim Revised.

"We were all sitting around the hotel in Honolulu," said Purser McComb, of the Australia, "swapping lies and stories, when some one started the joke that each man present was to tell a moral story or set up the drinks. Everybody agreed except Camarinos, a Greek, who was in the fruit business there, and reported to be quite wealthy.

"'I know lots in Greek,' said Camarinos, 'but I don't know any in English.'

"'Greek don't go here, Camarinos. What do we know about your language? You may be giving us a fill and we be none the wiser. You must tell it to us in English, my son.'

"Camarinos looked puzzled when his turn came to give a philosophical maxim. He put his finger to his forehead and then said suddenly, with a bright look: 'I have one.'

"'Let us have it!' was the cry.

"'Well, I don't know if I get him quite right,' he responded.

"'Oh, let's have it.'

"'Well, then, it is this: A brick which goes this way,' waving his hands to and fro, 'catches no grass.'

"There was a good laugh, and it was voted that Camarinos had told the best story that ever had been heard in Honolulu or elsewhere."—San Francisco News Letter.

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c for three insertions.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON—Call at Fruit Store, 300 E. Wayne. 113*

FOR SALE—DISPLAY CARDS—At the News office. "Furnished Rooms," "For Sale" and "For Rent." tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Furnished house, six rooms, all modern improvements, pleasantly located. Will rent cheap to good tenant. Apply, 119 South Metcalf street. 33*

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Give me a call. I will guarantee you the best on the market in Slate, Tin, Steel, etc. All kinds of spouting. Repair work a specialty

W. A. SMITH, 200 S. Main St.

BERRYMAN'S CITY DAIRY Is just the place to go for Fresh Sweet Milk, Fresh Rich Cream, delicious Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs, also Fresh Bread. Buttermilk kept constantly on ice for a beverage either by the glass, pint, quart or gallon. Try our celebrated Cottage Cheese. Delivered to any part of the city by ordering at 108 West Market or by 'Phone 150.

CHRIS GEIGER, Agent for the Celebrated

SCHLITZ BREWING CO.'S MILWAUKEE BEER.

MADE BY UNION MEN.

Families supplied with this healthy beverage in pint or quart bottles or by the keg. Also the Export bottled at the brewery. Delivered to any part of the city on short notice.

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They have stood the test of years and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

Some Tailors

Believe it good policy to buy "bargains" in cloth and attend auction sales. We consider the best policy to be a consideration of our customer's wishes. No matter what a man wants, in the way of tailoring, he gets it or he is told the reason why. We make the most fashionable garments that can be produced for the money. We guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction in every way.

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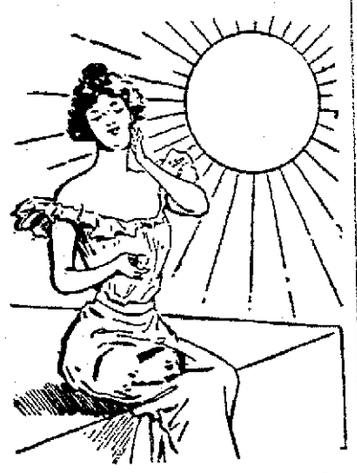
308 North Main St.

SENSIBLE WOMEN.



Ideas are different now than a few years ago. People used to think it was wrong to put cosmetics on the face. Now every woman of judgment and taste will have some preparation at hand to assist in taking off the tan or roughness. It is better than letting it wear off. Better, too, than letting it stay on. We have the best remedy in our Creams. Ladies all endorse it.

ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

RALPH P. KILLEN,

....Dentist....

Artificial Teeth, Crown and Bridge Work, Gold, Silver, Amalgam and all kinds of Fillings, and everything pertaining to modern dentistry done in a scientific manner at .....reasonable prices.....

O'Connor Block, North of Court House, Lima, O.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.

ROOM 6 HOLMES BLOCK. - LIMA, O.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

Pluming and gas fitting, Sinks cistern pumps, lawn hose, hose reels and hose nozzles. Also agent for the Cleveland beer pump and all beer pump supplies. Incandescent gas lamps 75c, complete.

J. M. McVEY,

119 E Hight Street

LAMISON & THRIFT, ATTORNEYS

And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21 22 and 23 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

MRS. E. E. ROGERS

FLORIST.

Designing a Specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers Daily.

104 West Market Street, 'Phone 109 LIMA, O

WE WASH BEFORE WE IRON! A trial will convince you we know our business. Popular prices. Family Laundry specialty. 'Phone two and the wagon will call. m3

THE NIAGARA STEAM LAUNDRY

209 EAST HIGH STREET.

Metropolitan Barber Shop and Bath Rooms . . . .

. . . . BEST IN THE CITY

CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

To any part of the City Free of Charge.

MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Bernet House and Court House.

FIVE HUNDRED STOVES . . . . Wanted to Store by the

CITY TRUCK AND STORAGE HOUSE

Household Goods Moved.

E. STICKNEY, 436 South Main Street

New 'phone 306.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,

Real Estate and Loan Broker, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima, O.

NEW YORK

Umbrella Hospital

Re-Covering and Repairing. New Umbrellas and Parasols made to order on short notice. Walking Canes Re-Ferruled. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Baby Carriage Parasols a specialty. Baby Cabs to rent. Drop a postal and we will call. Goods delivered free of charge.

F. J. SHAVELIAN & CO.,

Northeast Corner Public Square, Lima.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT 6 PER CENT, in sums of $300 up, on FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all, or part, at any interest date. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms.

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Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Block, LIMA.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

G. E. BLUEM | 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. | G. E. BLUEM.

DRY GOODS AT HALF.

Many small lots of Dry Goods you can buy here at one-half of their regular selling price. See our half price counter.

Children's and Misses' Brown Hose at Half Price.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at Half Price.

Fancy Silks at Half Price.

Black Silk Grenadine at Half Price.

Embroideries at Half Price.

Choice Organdies, 25c quality, at Half Price.

Choice Fancy Dimities also at Half Price.

French Novelty Ginghams at Half Price.

10 and 12 1-2c Organdies at 4c per yard.

G. E. BLUEM.

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House.

COLOR LINE.

It Must Not be Drawn Too Closely by Trades Unions.

The Negro Must be Elevated to the Standard of Wages With the White Man or He Will Pull Him Down to His Level.

In conversation with a very intelligent and stanneh union man the other evening. while the Federal union members were gathering to the hall on High street he noted that there were nearly as many negroes ascending the stairway as white men, which drew from him the remark that some of the building trades in the larger cities were opposed to admitting them as members to their unions, and the fear was that serious trouble would result from this exclusiveness and asked what I thought about it.

I will say that the building trades are not alone confronted with a condition like this, but many of the other labor industries of the country, and if not met in a spirit of true patriotism, which means the elevation of the human race, it is likely to cause more serious trouble in the near future. In truth the negro must either be elevated to the standard of white labor, or else white labor will be compelled by competition of those who are "not wanted" by many of the trades unions, to come down to their level in wages and conditions. This is inevitable and there is but one course open, and it is a logical and humane one to prevent this, and that is to thoroughly unionize the negro.

My experience, both in Lima and elsewhere, has proved to me beyond a doubt that the colored man takes kindly to and will adapt himself to union rules as naturally as his white brother, and there is no sound reason why he should be discriminated against. There are three unions now in Lima that foster and encourage them, namely the barbers, the Federal Union and the shoe blacks, and the majority of each of these is made up of white men, and they seem to be getting along with their fellowship very nicely and harmoniously. A labor union for that matter needs not be a social organization.

It is for hours and wages—bread and butter—that we are members of unions, and all wage-earners, whether male or female, black or white, are equally interested and should equally share the responsibility, labor and benefits of union labor.

This question must be met and the sooner the better for organized labor.

Beginning Monday, August 1st, the Hotel Faurot will be run on the European plan, with first class restaurant attached. Meals and lunches from 9c. to $1 all hours of day and evening, beginning Monday, August 1st. Good service and pleasant waiting parlors. Electric fans in dining room. Our 15c. lunches are the best in the city. American plan, $2 per day. North of postoffice.

FAINTED.

Ed. Brown fainted at the armory today shortly before noon. An ambulance was called, but he was revived in a few moments however and walked home.

THE ODD AND CURIOUS.

A ton of dirty rags is worth about £10 to a rag dealer.

Rarely, indeed, is a blue-eyed person found to be color-blind.

Both Mary Queen of Scots and George II. were buried at midnight.

It is said that women criminals have larger hands and feet than average women.

In three years the expense of running an Atlantic steamer exceeds the cost of construction.

A paper of Bremen, Germany, recently told its readers that the Spanish fleet had bombarded Chicago.

Old glass bottles, which are more or less useless, are now ground up and employed as a substitute for sand in the preparation of mortar.

Artificial teeth made of paper are furnished by the dentists of Germany. They are very comfortable, retain their color, are much lighter than china teeth, and decidedly low-priced.

An early Anglo-Saxon custom, strictly followed by newly married couples, was that of drinking diluted honey for 30 days after marriage. From this custom comes the word honeymoon, or honeymonth.

In the course of an illness about five years ago Mary Gillard, of Independence, Kan., lost her voice. While she was picking berries a few days ago a bug crawled across her hand. Mary screamed, and ever since then her voice has been as good as ever.

Masts for Sailing Vessels.

The highest masts of sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North.

Last night of "Bonner" at Hover Park.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church—Central avenue, between High and North streets. Chas. S. Kohler, pastor Sunday school at 9 o'clock; morning services at 10:15. No evening service.

First Baptist Church—Central avenue, between east High and east Market streets. C. M. Rupe, pastor. Sunday school 10:30; morning service; pastor will preach; 6:30 p m. Young People's Union. This will be the only evening service. The usual evening service will be omitted during the month of August.

West Lima Mission Church—Corner of High and Cole streets. Sunday school at 2 p m; sermon in the evening at 7:45 by Rev. G. T. Custer; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Calvary Reformed Church — East High street and Park avenue. Sabbath school at 9:15 a m: preaching at 10:30 a m and 7:30 p m. The pastor, Fred Cromer, has returned from a visit to his home in Maryland and will resume his work. You are cordially invited to attend all our services.

The North Jefferson Street Mission will celebrate their anniversary on Monday evening next. Besides the exercises by the children of the Sabbath school, consisting of songs and recitations, the Rev. Mr. Robb, missionary from Africa, and Mr. Thomas Jones will give interesting talks on mission and Sabbath school work. Exercises will begin at 6:30 o'clock. All are most cordially invited.

W. A. COULTER, Supt.

Christian Science—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a m; subject for to-morrow's sermon, "Spirit." Sunday school at 11:35 a m. Testimonial service every Wednesday at 7:45 p m. All are welcome. Rooms open every Saturday from 2 to 5 p m. Suite 32, Cincinnati block.

Grace M. E. Church—Sunday school at 9 a m; preaching at 10 a m and 7:30 p m. Epworth League at 6:30 p m.

L. M. ALBRIGHT, Pastor.

First Congregational Church—Elizabeth street, near Market street. The pastor will preach at 10 a. m. Bible school at 11:15 a. m.. close promptly at noon. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m; Mr. Jacob Custer, leader. No other evening services. All seats free Strangers cordially welcome.

I. J. SWANSON, Pastor.

Wayne Street Church of Christ—L A. Chapman, pastor. Bible school at 9:15 a m: The Lord's Supper at 10:30: sermon at 10:45 a m; subject, "Temper, and How to Cultivate a Good Temper." Junior Endeavor services at 3 p m; Senior Endeavor service, with a short service at its close, at 7 p m. Teachers' meeting each Monday at 7:30 p m. Prayer meeting each Thursday at 7:30 p m. Choir practice each Friday at 7:30 p m. All cordially invited to attend these services.

Main Street Church of Christ—J. P. Myers, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 a m; Junior Christian Endeavor will probably be adjourned during August: evening service at 7:30; prayer meeting at 7:30 Thursday evening. Everybody welcome. Strangers urged to meet with us.

Trinity M. E. Church—Corner West Market and Elizabeth streets. Rev. W. G. Waters, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Special music at the morning services. Mrs. E. A. Buliss, of Meadville, Pa., will sing.

$5.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN FROM LIMA to PERRYSBURG INCLUSIVE

Thursday, Aug. 4th

VIA C., H. & D., AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY'S.

TICKETS Good going on trains Nos. 4 and 6, of August 4th, good to return, leaving Niagara Falls, August 9th.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy, Physicians and Accoucheurs.

Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual nine days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 619 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 247.

J. A. McINDOE, ... DENTIST. ...

Painless filling by electricity. Painless extracting by local preparation on the gums and vitalized air. All the latest methods. Both 'Phones. Cincinnati Block.

J. A. CHAPIN, .. ARCHITECT ..

BELL TELEPHONE 472.

63 Public Square - - Lima, Ohio.

Dr. A. W. Kahle. 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 146. Lima 'Phone 199.

Dr. R. I. Kahle. 57 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.

DR. KAHLE & KAHLE,

Harper Block, cor Main and North Street, Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

W. A. SMITH, Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.

Asphalt gravel roofing All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.

200 South Main St. New Phone 303.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,

230 North Main Street.

SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS,

Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds Give me a call

JACOB KISSEL

Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

Columbia Restaurant and ... Lunch Room.

Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city.
Give us a call.

FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE.

WM. HOHL, SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima. Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates.

136 South Main Street, Lima, O.

When You Want a Cab See

J. C. MUSSER,

The Elizabeth St Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

CHES TUCKER, WATCHMAKER.

Special attention given to the repairing and adjusting of complicated watches and clocks.

111 EAST HIGH STREET,
In Wells Fargo Express Office.

CHIROPODIST.

Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.

Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired.

BOWDLE BLOCK,
South West corner Square, Lima, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, on improved city and farm property; at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.
Room 6 Holmes Block, Lima, Ohio.

PHILLIP ALBERT,

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty

Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.

He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and and hair

Switches, $1.50 up Wave and Bangs $1 50 up

TODD BROTHER'S NEW MACHINE SHOPS.

We do a general line of repairing of all kinds Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable, work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.

119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

CRANE & MOSER, Embalmers and Funeral Directors.

Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 350. Chairs and Tables to rent.

IF YOU WANT

A new Wheel of the best make. A second hand Wheel at a bargain, or wish to trade your old wheel for new one, then go to

C. N. GLADWELL,
667 South Main Street.

All repairing neatly and substantially done.

When Your Laundry

Comes home with the bosom slimsy and minus near every button; it is your own fault if you neglect to hunt up a laundry that is careful about these details.

We are No 212 East Market street Both 'phones; call No. 85, we will send for your laundry and send it back to you in up-to-date style quicker than any laundry in town.

ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY.

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hover's and J. N. Cunningham.

Of Feminine Interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Herold, Miss Lillie Baum and friend, and Barbara Snyder, with their gentlemen friends and huge baskets, loaded down a hack and wended their way to the woods yesterday afternoon in anticipation of a jolly time. Good things and all the amusements that make up a merry picnic was in order. Next came the shower, but such a little thing as that did not matter, though it drenched the campers it did not dampen the spirit and everything was all O. K.

Miss Edna Burton very informally entertained a few of her friends on Thursday evening. She presided over the small company with ease and grace which is so characteristic of this young lady.

These jolly picnickers formed a crowd at Hover's park Friday afternoon: Mesdames J. Converse. E. E. Wiles. O. H. Odell, J. W. Crane, —— Doud, of Ottawa. Miss Gingler, of Weston, while Messrs. Crane. Earl Mudg and Wm. Converse arrived in time to enjoy supper. Better late than never, providing there is a remnant counter.

Mrs. Bulen, a most charming vocalist, of Meadville, Pa., will sing tomorrow morning at Trinity.

Swimming is the latest fad just now. A crowd of young people who are very fond of the sport were very much disappointed last evening by the unwelcomed rain that stopped their pleasure.

It is not unusual for the Philup's to fill up and Thursday evening found them at Hover's at the same old trick. As one of the guests said, "What a difference before and after." Eighty-thirty found them among the spectators in the auditorium, as merry as ever.

A Buoy's Long Journey.

The inhabitants of the lonely isle of St. Kilda were astonished not long ago at the appearance of a great blood-red, conical object floating on the wild Atlantic billows to the westward of the isle. With much difficulty the derelict was brought to shore, and, as the St. Kildans had never before seen such a queer-looking thing and could make no guess as to its purpose or place in the scale of created things, they indulged in wild visions of its valuable nature. But, when the factor came across on his yearly visit from the neighboring but distant island of Great Britain, he identified it as a great iron buoy, which, it subsequently appeared, had broken away from its moorings in New York harbor and drifted in the gulf stream across the Atlantic. It had taken two years in the passage.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Failures for the week have been 223 in the United States, against 236 last year and 26 in Canada, against 28 last year

Friday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $259,184,692; gold reserve, $189,550 031

The factory of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Montreal, was badly damaged by fire Friday night. The loss is placed at $50,000.

At Montreal the United States revenue cutter Gresham was raised and put together, and will leave for Boston as soon as she ships coal and supplies.

Whitelaw Reid narrowly escaped severe injury in a runaway while driving from his home, Ophir Farm, to catch a train for New York at White Plains.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban junta, in an interview said that the reason Spain made peace proposals at this time was that Havana could not hold out much longer.

The transport steamer St. Paul, bearing the 1st battalion of North Dakota volunteers, the Minnesota and Colorado recruits, sailed from San Francisco for Manila Friday.

The British gunboat Plover has arrived at Hong Kong from Manila. She reports that when she left Manila on Wednesday, July 27, the situation was unchanged and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

Figaro announces that the French government has received an official dispatch reporting the assassination of the French captain Cassemajou and the massacre of his Senegalese court, midway between the Niger and Lauta Tohad.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reviewing the war and the role Germany has played, regrets the attacks of the German press on the United States and arrives at the conclusion that Germany has behaved in a "thoroughly injudicious manner."

The Soldiers' Aid society of Colorado has decided to send Dr. Rose Kidd Beere to the Philippines as a special Red Cross nurse for the Colorado soldiers. Dr. Beere was formerly superintendent of the Colorado state home for dependent children.

Nearly two hundred Michigan and Wisconsin editors have arrived at Victoria, B. C. The Dominion government steamer, floating the stars and stripes, conveyed them to Esquimalt to visit the vessels of her majesty's North Pacific squadron.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Co. has been formed by New York capitalists to carry merchandise between this country and Cuba. It is to begin operations as soon as the war is over. The company has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000

The state department has received news of the death of Mrs. Ophelia Coleman, wife of the president of Liberia, in the executive mansion at Monrovia, June 24 last. She was a native of Arkansas and emigrated to Liberia in 1895, where she was married to President Coleman the following year.

Twenty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles have reached Newport News for shipment to Porto Rico for the use of the volunteers who compose the mass of the invading army. It is the understanding of the ordnance bureau that these arms were shipped on one of the transports that accompanied Gen. Brooke.

The funeral services over the body of the late Sergt. Hamilton Fish, jr., of the rough riders, who was killed in the assault on Santiago were held in St. Mark's Episcopal church New York, Friday. There was a tremendous crowd in the vicinity of the church when the services began and many were unable to enter the building

Lost Sisters Found.

ETCANABA, Mich., July 29.—The four Sisters of Charity who were lost in the woods near this city, have been found.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 29.

FLOUR—New spring patent, $4 50@5 25; spring fancy, $4 10@4 35; spring family, $3.50@4.00; winter patent, $3 80@4 10; fancy, $3.50@3.75; family, $3.00@3.25, extra $2.80@3.00, low grade, $2.40@2.65; rye, northwestern, $2.75@3.00, do city, $2.75@3.00

WHEAT—Sales. Sample red, landing, 64c; No 2 red, track, 68c; sample red track, 67c.

CORN—Sales. Yellow ear, to arrive, 38½c; No. 3 white, track, 36c.

OATS—Sales. No. 2 mixed (new), track, 24½c, do, 24c.

HOGS—Select shippers', $3.95@3 97½; select butchers', $3.90@3 95, fair to good packers', $3.80@3.90; fair to good light, $3.75@3.95 common and roughs, $3.15@3 75

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers', $4.35@4 85, good to choice butchers', $4 25@4 65, fair to medium butchers', $3.25@4.15; common, $2.75@3.10.

SHEEP—Extras, $3 85@4.00; good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to fair, $2.25@3 15

LAMBS—Extras, $5.75@5 90; good to choice, $4 85@5.65; common to fair, $3.75@4 75.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $4.75@6.25; common and large, $3.50@5 50

CHICAGO, July 29.

WHEAT—July, 70¼c, August, 65c; September, 64c, December, 64¾c, May, 66⅝c.

CORN—July, 33¼c, September, 33½c; December, 34¼c; May, 36¾c.

OATS—July, 24½c; September, 20⅜@20½c; May, 23¾c.

RYE—July, 43½c; August, 42¾c, September, 41c.

BARLEY—Cash No 3, 31 to 38c.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.

CATTLE—Extra, $5 10@5.30; prime, $5 00@5.05, good, $4.90@5.00, tidy, $4.80@4.85, fair, $4 30@4.70; common, $3.75@4.30; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4 15

HOGS—Prime heavy hogs, $4 00@4 05; prime medium weights, $4.10@4 12½; best Yorkers, $4.10; common to fair Yorkers, $4 00@4 05, pigs, $3.95@4 05

SHEEP—Prime wethers, native, $4 35@4.45; good wethers, $4 25@4 30; fair mixed ewes and wethers, $4.00@4 15; common, $3 25@3.65; spring lambs, $4 25@5 50

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ONE OF THE THREE.

Dollie knocked at my door.

Dollie is my niece and my goddaughter, and it is always a pleasure to me to see her but when she wakes me up at 3 o'clock in the morning to give me that pleasure I cannot say that it is wholly an unmixed one.

"Auntie, may I come in?"

"You are in," I answered tartly, for she had opened the door.

Evidently she considered this an invitation, for she closed the door behind her, put the candle down on the table, and sat down at the foot of my bed.

"Auntie," she said penitently, "I wouldn't disturb you unless it was for something really important. But I can't sleep."

"What has been taking place?" I asked.

"It isn't what has taken place, but what will take place. Auntie I must marry me."

"Extremely sudden I see no immediate necessity."

"It will sound crude. I am in love with three men."

"Not bad for your years. Do you propose to marry all three?"

"No—but I propose to marry one of them. The question is which."

"And where does my part come in?"

"You must decide for me," pleadingly.

"Bless me, you are to marry them—him I mean— the one"—I said confusedly, "not me. therefore surely you ought to be the one to choose."

"How can I be both judge and counsel? And I want to plead the cause of all three."

"Plead away, then." I was getting curious now.

"First, there is Mr. Acton."

"A clever barrister, from all accounts. What do you find to love in him?

"He is so clever, so ambitious, so strong, and keen, and cold. Auntie brain is a grand thing. And it is so delicious to lose all one's own small identity and individuality in such a large one—to merge one's paltry ambitions in another's great one. Think of the pride of hearing a man like that say, 'That is my wife.' Think of the pleasure of assisting his work, of standing between him and the everyday disturbing annoyance of life, above all, the pleasure of having him to look up to and admire. Admiration for a man is a luxury so rarely possible to women nowadays. And I admire everything about him, from his clear cut features and keen eyes to his enormous brain and wonderful eloquence."

I was so much astonished at Dollie's own unwonted eloquence that I could only blink stupidly for a minute or two Then I said, "Does he want to marry you?"

"They all want to marry me"—tragically.

"You have pleaded one cause so well that I fail to see where the other two can have any advantage. Who are they?"

"Well, there is Claude Brown"

"Then explain the quality of the essence poured forth for him."

"He makes me feel like a saint. He

"I HAVE BROUGHT HOME JACK."

believes I am the most perfect woman living. When he sits and talks to me I am a throned queen and he an humble worshiper. I am a single, tall, white lily in a field of grass. I am a white-robed nun, a spotless, pure white maiden. I feel as if my hands held the purity and the kindliness and the peace of the world, and no vileness could live near me. I am something apart. I sit in a charmed circle with his love and reverence making a white wall between me and the small sins and temptations of the world. I am raised above the commonplace. Storms can rage all round me and not touch me. The world struggles and sins while I sit on a white throne holding its ideals and high hopes pure and undefiled."

Dollie's candle and my night light gave on the pink ball dress and made the jewels sparkle. But the jewels were nowhere compared to her glistening eyes. I had forgotten now that I had had a down pillow and a hot water bottle.

Twenty-year-old Dollie had reached the two extremes of woman's bliss—oh, cruel fates—while some women never have either. But where in the name of the holy St. Valentine was she going to get in a third?

"And Claude Brown also wishes to marry you?"

"They all want to marry me," she repeated, more tragically still.

"And I am judge," I ejaculated, looking at the rosebud face and sweet disturbed blue eyes. "Well, I should be sorry to have the responsibility of casting the casting vote now, and I have another cause to listen to. Who is the third?"

"The third is Jack"

"Oh, then, what has Jack to offer beside a fair income and his handsome face. A luxury of admiration? Or a throne? Or something original on his own account?"

"No. After all, I think Jack might be struck out first," she said, meditatively. "Only he says, 'Doll, old girl,' and pushes my bicycle up all the hills"

"Marry Mr. Acton," I suggested.

"Yes, perhaps I will," said Dollie slowly. "But I cannot help thinking it is a pity to be a pillow all one's life, knowing that one could have reigned a sainted queen"

"So it is," I responded cheerfully, "Marry Claude Brown."

"Well, I may," said Dollie, without enthusiasm "But isn't a sainted queen a lonely person?"

"A very lonely person," I decided. "Marry Jack."

"That" answered Dollie promptly, "would be reverting to the commonplace."

"Dollie," I said, "go to sleep and dream. And marry the one you dream of."

Fortunately Dollie was pleased to see the wisdom of this remark.

"Well," she answered. "That is a good idea, for it does away with the responsibility. Good night, auntie."

"Good night, Dollie," I replied, falling back on my pillow gratefully. The next morning Dollie popped her head in at my door when I was dressing and said in a voice that carried the despair of nations in its tones.

"Auntie, I dreamt of all three I went to church to be married, and there they all were—frock coats with white buttonholes and all."

Dollie was out skating all day. I hate cold, so I spent the afternoon by the library fire reading, and was deeply engrossed when Dollie woke me—I mean disturbed me—again.

There was a clash of skates in the hall and the sound of a girl's rippling laugh and a man's deep voice.

Then Dollie came into the library.

Her eyes sparkled and danced—her cheeks were daintily rose-tinted—her wide hat brim sheltered a different face from the one that had despaired by the light of a night light.

"Auntie," she said, "I have brought home Jack."

"Ah," I remarked, "then you have reverted to the commonplace after all."

Dollie didn't even mind.

"Yes," she said happily.—West End Review.

TRAVELING BY RAIL IN PERU.

Crew Is Never in a Hurry and Time Cuts No Figure.

From the New York Sun. The railroads in Peru are unlike anything of the kind elsewhere in the world. We Americans, especially we Californians, hear a good deal about Henry Meiggs' wonderful railroad up the Andes. No doubt it is a great piece of engineering, but it seems to me that the most wonderful art of the railroad is the fact that the Peruvians ever let anyone outside of their country make a fortune or achieve any result in Peru. The management of the Andean railroad is unique. There are no timecards that we could ever discover. We were simply told that the train would go north or south in the morning or afternoon of a certain day, and we had to wait for it. The natives stretched themselves out on the railroad station platform and slept until the little train came in, with a locomotive twenty years behind the times and cars that we used to see in the United States along in war times. There is always all the deliberation in the world about starting the train from the station. No one cares for time among Peruvian railroad men. The engineer jokes with the loafers about the station and deliberately oils and looks over the locomotive. Stops of twenty minutes at ordinary stations are common. Nearly all so-called accommodation trains are run three times a week. The trains rattle along at twelve miles an hour and will stop for the night at a station Then the next morning the engineer will stoke up his locomotive and the train will joggle along again, stopping for rest when night comes on I don't believe there is a train run in the night on Henry Meiggs' railroad in Peru. A man at Lima told me that a few weeks ago a locomotive ran off the track and rolled down a thirty-foot embankment, and that it was ten days before the locomotive was put on the track. The workmen worked leisurely in the daytime and quit at each nightfall. Meanwhile traffic on that branch of the road was suspended.

Trying the Wrong Man.

An unusual verdict was rendered by the jury in a case tried in a California town twenty-five years ago. The question was as to the ownership of several head of cattle, which the defendant was accused of having stolen from the plaintiff. As the case proceeded and different witnesses gave their evidence, it became apparent to all listeners that the defendant was an innocent man. When it came time for the jury to retire to consider their verdict, they did so, but returned to the court-room in a few moments The foreman looked the judge straight in the eye, and said with a drawl and twang which betrayed his New England origin, "Jedge, we find the plaintiff guilty." "The court is not trying the plaintiff, but the defendant," said his honor, hastily; and the matter being explained, the foreman was at length induced to express the jury's opinion that the defendant was "Not guilty." "Howsomever," added the foreman, solemnly, "'pears to me we're considering the wrong man, your honor!"

She Had Not.

"Have you been married previously?" asked the license clerk. "Naw," said the young and blushing candidate, "out paw, he says he thinks I am getting married too previously now."—Indianapolis Journal.

The 1898 Rules.

"It is the war that has knocked baseball out."

"You mean it is the lack of war."—Indianapolis Journal.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Fatalities of the Battlefield Reduced One-Half. Fewer Amputations Required.

In the civil war the proportion of union soldiers who died of wounds to those who were killed outright in battle was 43 to 67, or not far from 7 to 11. These figures are taken from the report of the adjutant general's office. The statistics on the confederate side are less exact, but it may be assumed that the proportion there was about the same.

It is a comfort to know that in the present war the number of deaths from wounds is not likely to be as much as 50 per cent as large, in proportion to the number of wounds received, as it was either in the civil war or in any other prior to the present generation. And this in spite of the more than tenfold increased destructiveness of latter-day weapons.

The reason and ground for this hope are not in the nature of the Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles, used respectively by our own and the Spanish armies, but in the astounding progress of the last twenty years in the art of surgery. It is not because a man who is hit by an up-to-date rifle bullet more often dies on the spot, for that this is the case is very far from certain. During the first, third and fourth quarters of the modern nickel-coated slug's flight its rending effect is terribly fatal, it is true; but in the second quarter, or "humane area," of its range it has a tendency to cut a clean hole.

But all experience of recent years indicates that where nine wounded men out of ten would have been buried from a field hospital in the years between 1861 and 1865, only four would die in the year 1898, the other six being eventually discharged safe, whole, and probably in better health than they enjoyed before they were wounded

In fact, "died of wounds," so far as it applies to the wars of past generations, including our own civil war, really means in most cases that death resulted from "hospital gangrene," "hospital fever" or erysipelas. The surgeons of those days were quite aware of those symptoms, but their causes had not yet been discovered. It was supposed that the atmosphere of a hospital was impregnated with a subtle, impalpable infection, which could only be combated after it had begun to show its effect in suppuration. One fluid result of this infection was even called, quaintly enough, "laudable pus," because, on the theory that a certain degree of suppuration was unavoidable, it was regarded as a troublesome humor, which, if kept in, would produce fever. It was not then known, perhaps hardly even suspected, that the surgeon himself was actually inoculating patient after patient with a terrible specific disease.

The surgeons of the civil war would doubtless have been very much surprised to hear that their hands, hastily rinsed in cold hydrant or spring water, were busy carrying from wound to wound hundreds of organisms, the proper name of which was or was to be "streptococcus pyogenes" Two medical discoveries—one, in the honest sense of the word, empirical, the other resulting from purely scientific investigation—led to the detection and apprehension of this wholesale assassin.

Many a surgeon, before the year 1878, would have been glad to know how it might be possible to amputate legs and arms without suppuration. Many tried for a solution of the problem, although most were, no doubt, content to take things as they found them, welcome the appearance of their "laudable pus," and fight the, to them, inevitable "hospital fever."

It was Joseph Lister, whose name is now known in every surgical ward in the world, who first, as a veteran surgeon lately expressed it, "started the hounds on the right scent when they were all at fault." This shrewd Scotch surgeon, coming from Edinburgh to King's College Hospital, London, about twenty years ago, introduced there what has been called the "aseptic" method of surgical treatment. In this method the whole vicinity of the part to be operated on, called, in the language of the clinic, "the surgical field," is impregnated with a spray of carbolic acid by means of an atomizer.

As soon as the operation is finished, not only is the air excluded from the wound by bandages, but these bandages are steeped in solutions of germicide carbolic acid, to exterminate the foe that besets the wound from without. The instruments and the hands that operate are also washed in a solution of carbolic acid.

As a result of this practice it was found that wounds "healed at the first intention." There was seldom need of treating suppuration, for suppuration never appeared except when the operator or some of his assistants had been guilty of gross carelessness. Bandages were left on until the flesh had grown together again. There was no more washing of wounds to be done, nor any expectation of febrile symptoms as a matter of course The patient was expected to leave his bed, not wasted with slow fever, but hale and hearty. Between the new treatment and the old there was all the difference between prevention and cure

It was evident, of course, to Lister and his followers that they were protecting their patients against something tangible and destructible that could be made to feel the sting of a powerful acid. It remained for the microscope and the brains of such men as Pasteur Koch, Pruden and Surgeon General John M. Sternberg of the United States army to successfully investigate the nature and general ways of that something The power of the microscope happened to the prodigiously increased just about that time by discoveries in practical optics and one of the first results was the detection and identification of "streptococcus pyogenes"

The name sounds like that of the Byzantine emperor, but it only means "little necklace animal that makes pus" and it is a well-deserved name, for Pyogenes is the busy maker, first, of that "laudable pus" which is now known to be an accumulation of the victim's precious white blood corpuscles, and, later, of the still more deadly symptoms of the dark, glairous pus.

The way to guard against this deadly gangrene and fever was, fortunately for humanity, pointed out even while its cause was only vaguely known. The general principles of Lister's methods have been thoroughly and systematically applied in our service. Not only are there complete facilities for aseptic surgery in the field hospitals which will accompany the United States soldiers to Cuba or to the Philippines, as well as in the sick bays of every man-of-war, but in every regiment there are a certain number of men in the ranks, each provided with antiseptic dressing packed hermetically. These are the trained bearers of first aid to the wounded. The regulations allow of their leaving their fighting positions from time to time to bind up the wounds of fallen comrades in such a way as to effectually guard against "sepsis," or the infection of suppuration.

War Into Africa.

"Your wife is somewhat strong-minded, isn't she, Littlejohn?" "Strong-minded. A furniture polish peddler came here yesterday and in five minutes' talk she sold him some polish she had made herself."—Detroit Free Press.

He that calls a man ungrateful, sums up all the evils that a man can be guilty of.—Swift.

CURIOUS WELL IN HAWAII.

Flow of Artesian Water Oddly Regulated by the Clock.

A most curious phenomenon has been observed in the flow of an artesian well on Kealia plantation, Kauai. The water has regular variations in its flow, being lowest at 8 o'clock in the morning, gradually rising until it attains its greatest flow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then as gradually falling until 8 o'clock in the morning. Manager George H. Fairchild, of the plantation, thus describes the peculiar phenomenon: "The top of the pipe is thirteen feet above sea level. At eight o'clock there is a flow of about 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. By adding five feet more of pipe the flow stops. We have had this extra five feet of pipe on top of the well for a month or more, waiting for extra pipe to conduct the water to the mill where it is to be used. We have noticed a peculiar action of this column of water, and I have been unable to find any explanation of it. If the publication of the facts by the Star will lead to an explanation, I will be very much gratified. The column of water in this five feet additional pipe placed to prevent the flow at 8 o'clock in the morning is at its lowest point, one and a half inches below the top of the pipe. Then it rises until at noon it begins to flow over the pipe. The flow increases until 2 o'clock, when there is quite a flow. From that time it gradually falls, until at 11 o'clock at night there is a very slight flow and this ceases at 1 o'clock in the morning, the water gradually falling until it reaches the lowest point at 8 o'clock, when it begins to rise again. It has been suggested that this change in flow is due to the tides, or to the rotation of the earth, or to the influence of the sun. It is interesting, and I should like a satisfactory explanation." Representative McCandless says regarding this phenomenon that in his experience where an artesian well is influenced by the tides the water never rises above the sea level.—Hawaiian Star

The Colossal Image of Buddha.

A most extraordinary piece of work is the colossal image of Buddha at Kamakura, one of the ancient capitals of Japan. The image is constructed of copper, tin and gold, and where it has been burnished by contact, the metal is a ruddy brown, but the general surface is weather-stained with incrustations of green mould where the massive parts were welded together. The height is forty-nine feet seven inches; the circumference of the head ninety-seven feet; the width of the face from ear to ear nineteen feet, and its length, from the tip of the chin to the edge of the curling hair, nine feet nine inches. The eye is four feet long, the ear six feet six inches, the nose three feet nine inches, and the mouth three feet two inches. There are 830 curls on the head. The circumference of the thumb is three feet. The eyes are of pure gold, and weigh thirty pounds each. The idol was erected in 1195, and within the image is a temple over forty feet in height, with an altar and other accessories of worship. The Kamakura image is worshiped annually by millions of Buddhists from India, Burma, China and Corea, as well as by those in Japan.

Talent.

The Gallant Colonel—Madam you grow younger every day. The Flattered Lady (to her by-standing husband)—Do you hear that? And still you say I have no qualifications for the stage?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Careless.

"I wonder how that item ever got past the press censor!" said the Spanish official. "Which one?" "The society note to the effect that the queen regent expects to travel for her health."—Washington Star

Scientific.

Governor of the Prison—"What is the cause of this unseemly delay?" Goaler—"That expert headsmen you engaged from the medical school is sterilizing the ax."—Brooklyn Life.

The Pipe of Pan.

"My pipe," cried Pan, "I've laid aside
Forever!" In his vague regret
The modern poet wonders should
He offer Pan a cigarette.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN—PLANTING SIEGE GUNS NEAR SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

FARM AND HOME

Tarred Felt for Roofs

Although tarred-paper roofs are preferred for winter, yet they can be put on to advantage during the summer. They make the cheapest and best roofs if the work is well done. Fasten the felt (paper) in places and joint it with coal-tar, using the tar hot, and throw enough sand on it to prevent the coal-tar from running off In three months thereafter give another coating of tar and sand, and then a coating once a year. Such a roof will last a lifetime.

Keep Good Teams.

A good animal of any sort is like a good machine, in that it will utilize raw products to the best advantage. It does this with less waste, and consequently more profit, than a scrub.

Do we all know that good farming is not possible unless we have efficient teams? Horses are very cheap now, and it is a good time to dispose of the poorer work animals and fill their places with better ones Economy in seeding is one sure road to profit, provided you begin with good stock. Poor stock will not return for our labor. Do not try to do business in a poor foundation of that sort.

Fewer Acres, More Tillage.

Only a short time ago a farmer gravely said that he believed a farmer would starve to death on 40 acres of land, and he meant what he said. He had 80 acres of land and according to his own statement the average yield of his crops was. Wheat, 15 bushels of the acre; corn, 30; oats, 20; hay, three-fourths of a ton A mile distant from him lived a farmer whose land is almost an exact counterpart of his, and his crops average: Wheat, 30 bushels to the acre; corn, 65; oats, 50; hay, two tons. It is not the quantity of land that a man farms that counts, but the quality of his farming. The fact that a man can grow six tons of first-class timothy hay on an acre that is thoroughly tilled. Nine-tenths of the land that is sown into wheat is not more than half prepared for the seed, simply because the farmer believes in acres rather than tillage.

Quality and Prices

One reason why the farmer gets low prices is because he does not believe in the use of pure breeds One kind of fowl to him is as good as any other, yet he never made a greater mistake than in entertaining such a supposition. It may be urged that feed gives quality, and so it does, but something depends on the machine that works up the raw material. The best of wool may be in a piece of cloth, or superior leather may be worked into shoes, but the quality of the cloth and shoes will be according to the skill and efficiency of the man and the machine that changes the raw material into more salable articles. All the food that may be allowed will not enable a scrub fowl to give the quality of meat that is produced by the game or dorking. A fowl weighing eight pounds will bring more than one weighing only six and need cost no more, and two or three or even five cents a pound gross adds quite a sum to the value of the bird in market. It is the car-loads of scrubs which make prices low. They arrive daily, only to be sacrificed, the shipper complaining that "poultry does not pay" because he does not believe in pure breeds.

Killing Crows in Georgia.

They have a novel method of killing crows in Georgia. Grains of corn are pierced, and through them is inserted the hair from the tail of a horse. These grains are scattered in the field where the crows are in the habit of coming. When the bird swallows one of these grains the horse's hair prevents it from passing into the craw and irritates the mouth. The bird rolls over turns on its back and scratches to get it out but to no purpose. Death results either from strangulation or as is frequently the case, from the wounds inflicted by the sharp claws The crows gather around the victim, but although they are of an exceedingly suspicious nature, they never attribute the trouble to the corn—Cincinnati Enquirer

Excessive Eating.

Large eaters are generally deficient in activity and endurance. I used to know one who was a curosity He worked in a small wood-turning shop, and ate five times a day. When he consulted me about his "poor stomach" I told him flatly that he was a pig He replied, "You are mistaken. I am faint half the time, and have to eat extra meals to keep up my strength" I went at him with fact and physiology. At length he would follow my prescription, which was this Take but two meals a day In fifteen days his faintness had disappeared and he rapidly recovered. To-day he is a healthy, active man and a warm advocate of two meals a day, and moderate ones. Temperate people with good digestion never feel their stomachs—forget they have stomachs—while these big eaters are always hungry, faint or bloated troubled with eructations acidity, diarrhea or some other unhappy condition of the digestive apparatus.

For years the author had eaten three hearty meals a day. At length, upon a careful consideration of the physiology of digestion, he thought he was probably using too much of his force in that function He reduced to two meals a day He cannot express what freedom of mental and bodily activity he experienced Men with large heads and well-made bodies sometimes consume so much of their nerve force in digestion that they have nothing left with which to achieve those triumphs that otherwise would be easy to them.—Dr. Dio Lewis, in Journal of Hygiene.

Fall Plowing of Stubble Land.

The most common mistake in preparing ground for fall grains is waiting until just before seeding time or about the last week in August and the first in September There are several reasons why early plowing is the best The weeds that have started after the cutting of the small grains are turned under and kept from seeding. This is no small consideration where the ground is at all foul. If some of the seeds near the surface should start after plowing, go over the field with a harrow of some kind or a cultivator and allow none to develop

The chief value of early plowing is that the land has an opportunity to become well pulverized and compacted before seeding time Many failures with winter grains can be traced to late plowing and imperfect preparation of the seed bed.

Begin plowing as soon as the shocks have been removed from the field This will vary from the first week in July to the second in August A depth of about five inches is usually sufficient, depending somewhat upon the character of the soil. In a few days go over the field with a harrow in order to level the ground and create a soil mulch to prevent excessive evaporation Drag or roll several times during the fall and follow each time with a harrow to loosen the surface. Seed the fall grains from September 10 to 20, always using a press drill.

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SPAIN'S GREAT SPORT.

THE REVOLTING HORRORS OF A MADRID BULL FIGHT.

The Ancient Fight Degraded to a Brutal Performance — How the Dead Animals Are Cleaned Out of the Bloody Arena.

Wilfrid Pollock writes from Madrid as follows: The Spaniard will tell you that his national sport is seen to best advantage at Madrid, except, occasionally, at Seville. The reason of this is that bull fights are so costly that the manager of the show can only put on a first class production where he has a fair chance of getting his money back from an audience sufficiently numerous and ready to pay no trifling price for its excitement. No one, not even a Spaniard, could seriously say he went to a bull fight for amusement.

The bull ring of Madrid stands a mile or so outside the city. It was built in 1874, at a cost, it is said, of £80,000. The style is Moorish. The building itself is like a gigantic circus, of which the ring has a diameter of about seventy yards. This ring is surrounded by a heavy red-painted wooden barrier, of a height of some five feet, over which the minor performers vault out of the ring when pursued closely by the bull. This feat is rendered even easier than it looks by a narrow bench which runs all around the barrier, placed at some two feet above the ground.

There is accommodation, one is told, for 14,000 spectators. Last Sunday the "house" was at least two-thirds full. Prices of admission vary from about two shillings for a seat on the granite steps, which form the first thirteen tiers of seats, beginning at the right side, to 150 pesetas, or even more, for a box in the upper rows. Inasmuch as six bulls, each worth from £40 to £60, were killed during the afternoon, and about eighteen horses, probably worth, on an average, about £3 apiece, and the various bull fighters employed all receive for a single performance salaries that would content our own highly paid music hall performers for a week, it is obvious that the expenses of the show must be enormous

Consequently, as at our own Italian opera, the better seats are offered for subscription at the beginning of the season These are taken up so largely in Madrid that a stranger has some difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the better positions. The performance was to begin at 4:30 p. m., but for fully an hour before the ring was full of men, chiefly of the lower classes, who seemed to find an intense pleasure in treading the arena of the combats. A very indifferent brass band played circus music from time to time. As the hour of commencement approached the ring quickly cleared, while the circular rows of seats became in parts densely crowded The frequenters, all respectably dressed in more or less English fashion, reminded one of the men one sees at the enclosed racecourses round London, save that there was no betting and no rowdiness or shouting

There was a fair number of ladies present, both of the upper and middle classes, but I was told that the attendance of the gentler sex had much diminished of late years, and that on the present occasion many had doubtless abstained from coming because of the war and the news of certain Spanish defeats. This unpleasant subject, however, seemed to be entirely shelved for a time. Punctually at 4:30, to some very mild cheering, the various performers, in the traditional dresses, paraded, according to the customary ritual. Each of the first two bulls took a whole half-hour to kill, nor did either fall until he had done to death three of the sad-looking old horses that are ridden by the picadors It is only this preliminary portion of the combat that it is really repulsive to watch. You may not appreciate the maneuvers of the espada as he stands with his naked sword before the tired but still infuriated animal; at the same time you cannot admire to some extent his undoubted pluck and agility You are interested though to a less extent in the skill and dash with which the unarmed banderilleros circumvent the angry beast, and successfully plant their pairs of barbed darts into his neck at the very moment of his charge. Even the gay-clad chulos who keep the bull moving, and skip nimbly out of the way as he charges at their tantalizing cloak, may be watched with interest, owing to the apparent danger they run, and the ready tricks by which they escape it. But the picador's "business" is truly revolting in its cruelty, as well as contemptible in many ways.

There are never more than two picadors in the ring at once. Each in turn engages the bull, after he has been teased a little by the chulos. Their miserable old horses are supposed to be blindfolded, but this is seldom the fact, as the picador has a habit of uncovering at least one eye, for fear the frightened animal should dash him blindly against the barrier. All he has to do is to tease the bull with his pretence lance; he could do it no serious hurt, even if he so desired. His sole duty seems to be the letting of his horse be killed by the bull. There is no horsemanship worth the watching. Often enough the rider makes little or no effort to avoid the bull's onslaught. His own legs, thickly padded, run little danger from the terrible horns. The revolting spectacle does not seem to strike the crowd of excited spectators as repulsive; they have seen it too often. It is fair, however, to add that they resent by hisses the tottering beast being mounted again, but this is generally done notwithstanding. As the horse has been definitely condemned to death, perhaps, after all the quicker it dies the better. And so, hideous sight though it be, one need not regret its speedy return to his executioner's horns.

The bull himself dies a far more noble death than he would seem to deserve after his brutality to the unoffending horse. His torture is divided into three acts, the pricking by the mounted picadors coming first. Next, while the horse lies prone in the arena, the bull is set upon by banderilleros. Last of all comes the espada, to the weird sound of a shrill trumpet. His object is to kill the bull forthwith. There are various methods of doing this, but the fashionable one at present, which was used in every instance last Sunday, is to reach over the bull's head as it lowers its horns to charge and then plunge the point of the long, straight sword into the nape of his neck. The first blow is seldom successful, the sword merely penetrating a few inches. Occasionally it is thrust in to the very hilt; not uncommonly it is left sticking in the flesh, and has to be recovered by one of the chulos winding his cloak around the hilt. After repeated assaults, the bull's legs at last refuse to bear its weight. The instant it sinks to the ground the cachetero, or dagger-man, jumps into the arena, and severs the spinal cord with a vigorous stab of his short weapon

Then come on teams of horses or mules, yoked three abreast, who drag off the dead bodies in turn, the bull going last. Scarcely has the door closed behind his corpse than another bull flashes out into the arena from another entrance, and the picadors appear again mounted on two more condemned horses, doomed to lose their lives within the next ten minutes. The play is invariably gone through in the same order, and generally last for from a quarter to half an hour. The spectacle does not sem to become in any way monotonous to the Spaniard, who sits out the killing of six, or, on great occasions, ten bulls, without being satiated.

BACK TO THE CITY.

A laboring man died, and his wife and six little children came to sore distress. A good woman found them, and another took them all to her roomy house on her beautiful farm. After a fortnight they disappeared, without a word of farewell or explanation.

For some weeks their first friend searched for them in vain. At length she found them, in the last place where she had thought of looking, the dark, unwholesome cellar where they had been before. "Weren't they good to you in the country?" she asked.

"Yes just like angels."

"Didn't the children have enough to eat?"

"Yes, they liked it very much. You meant well, I know," the woman added, desperately "You meant me kindly, and I'm grateful for it. But just the same I have come back to the city, and I am going to stay, because I always did like peoples better than stumps!"

We commend this new and true anecdote to all people who have been tempted to believe that the problems of the city could be solved by a wholesale shipment of the poor to the country

Some of the children can be saved to a worthier life by such a transfer. Some of the more intelligent and adaptable of the mature will welcome any change of surroundings that ensures a "new start." But there will remain the many to whom excitement is as the breath of life, and who would choose to go hungry in a crowd rather than to dine in comfortable quiet.

These people must be met upon their own ground. Decent tenements, cleaner streets, the restriction of the saloon, the curbing of the unscrupulous employer, and other like reforms must be carried out, primarily in their interest. Even though they reject the greater benefits, they must be helped to live as wisely as the conditions they cherish will permit.

And it is not an unmixed evil that the city is unable to evade responsibility by sending them to the country. The country has problems of its own.

A Burmese Divorce.

Easy are the methods of settling domestic difficulties in Upper Burma. When a husband finds that his better half is not the unalloyed blessing he has been led to think, he calls into his house all the old men and women of his village and expresses his desire to divorce her and a trial by candle is prosecuted. The husband and the wife are each given a candle, which they light simultaneously at the order of the eldest person present and place in the middle of the floor. Then every one in the house sits around and watches to see which candle burns out first. If the wife's does so the husband has a right to divorce her, even against her will, and turn her and her relations out of his house without more ado. If, on the other hand, the husband's candle burns out first, the wife has the option and right of either refusing a divorce or agreeing to it, and turning her husband and his relations out of the house which, with all goods and chattels it contains, becomes her personal property.

The World's Largest Bakery.

The largest bread bakery in the world is at Brooklyn, N. Y. Seventy thousand loaves are daily turned out, requiring 300 barrels of flour. The whole concern employs about 350 persons.

FOR WEAR AND TEAR.

The Retrousse Hat.

It seems quite likely that the new retrousse hats, turning abruptly off the face, will be very strong rivals this season to those worn very far forward, or tilted up at one side and down on the other. This latest retrousse model may be extremely becoming to some faces, but to others it will prove quite as trying as the Pompadour coiffure, which leaves the forehead devoid of one saving grace of falling curl, tendril, wave, or wisp of hair.

India Silks Fashionable.

The pretty silks printed in small Pompadour designs are hardly to be called India silks, although they certainly very closely resemble the fine, light textiles from that far-off country. However, whether they come from India or Indiana, Palestine or Paterson, they are dainty, durable, and firm in texture, and made up in the prevailing styles, which render them suitable for nearly every possible occasion. They will be very fashionably and comfortably worn throughout the entire summer and autumn.

French Bathing Suits.

French women are going to take their dips in the sea this summer in black satin and black taffeta bathing dresses. It has been discovered that these fabrics stand the sea water excellently. One would wish, however, to observe the experiment carefully before deserting the known virtues of mohair and good quality flannel.

Parasols This Season.

There are no surprising novelties in parasols this year. Chiffon is almost omnipresent, and when this is absent lace is found. There are far more fancy models exhibited than those for utility uses, the only serviceable styles displayed being those of pongee or of silk in plain or fancy patterns.

Smart Traveling Gowns.

The navy and army blue serges, foulards, mohairs, and light-weight costume cloths are made into stylish tailor-costumes for traveling and general wear, that hold their own against all the endless smart and novel gowns which the present season has produced.

Dainty Gray Gown.

The gray gowns this year are extremely dainty and handsome, and they appear in every sort of material, from linen, pique, batiste, nun's veiling, and cashmere, on through the array of attractive dress fabrics to crisp standalone taffeta, satin foulard, crepe de chine, moire, faille, and summer brocade.

Watered Silk.

The most elegant black gowns just now shown at the importing houses are of very lustrous watered silk, made in princesse style, and trimmed very elaborately on the bodice portion and front of the gown with black lace, with girdle and yoke, bretelle or vest-piece of the finest cut jet.

Dainty Trimmings.

A very large portion of the diaphanous silks and muslins this year are trimmed with loops, bow-knots, bands, and floating ends of velvet ribbon of medium width.

He Needed Something to Do.

When Darwin in his old age was bringing out his book on the habits of plants, his health was poor, and an old family servant—a woman—overhearing his daughter express some anxiety about her father's condition, sought to reassure her by saying: "Hi believe master'd he hall right, madam, hif 'e only 'ad somethin' to occupy 'is mind. Sometimes 'e stands hin the conservatory from mornin' till night—just a lookin' hat the flowers. Hif 'e only 'ad somethin' to do, 'ed be hevver so much better, hi'im sure." No one, it is declared, enjoyed the joke more than he great naturalist himself.

If She Should Die.

She was in the first blush of the honeymoon's happiness. He was there with her, but he was a man, and it didn't stick out all over him so. He was heartless, too, and she was sentimental. They were dining out, and the conversation turned on untimely deaths

"Ferdinand," said she, lovingly, across the golden chrysanthemums, "Ferdinand, dear, if I were to die, what would you do?"

He was just putting a piece of roast beef into his mouth, and he chewed on in silence Then, with the brutality of a man bent on his dinner, he said:

"I'd send for an undertaker."

And he doesn't know yet why she wouldn't kiss him good-night.

To Make One Cup of Coffee.

It is sometimes necessary to make a cup of coffee for a single person. Take a tablespoonful of coffee and stir with perhaps the quarter of the white of an egg. Add half a cup of cold water, boil, and then add a full cup of boiling water. After this is put in boil two minutes. Few cooks are able to accomplish the economical and palatable service of a single cup of coffee.

Preserving Fruit.

In preserving berries or any other fruit liable to fall to pieces, if a small lump of alum is added to the fruit while cooking, it will make it firm.

Cretonne Lamp Shades.

Lamp shades of cretonne to match the popular chintz hangings of country homes, are shown. They are protected by asbestos lining or guard-frames.

"Are you the society editor?" asked a large lady, who seemed to fill the room. "No, madam," said the one addressed. "I am only the court reporter."

"Really? I am surprised. But perhaps you will do. Your paper said in its account of the affair at my house that floral decorations 'lent beauty to the scene.' I wish you would have your paper state that the floral beauty was not lent. Everything was paid for."

FACTS ABOUT THE VALUE OF TIME.

"Is the Judge in?"

"Yes, but he is very busy, Mrs. Murphy, and hasn't a minute to spare."
"Not a minute to spare, is it? Thin why did he give my Mickey six months?"

A BOY WHO KNEW.

From Punch.

Grandma—And how did it happen, dear?
Tommy—It didn't happen. Ma did it on purpose.

INFANTILE EXPLORATION.

From Scraps.

"Oh, Misser Jackson, come and listen what a funny noise the wubber on your bikikle wheels makes when I stick in a pin!"

JUST STARTING OUT.

From Ally Sloper.

"Oh! say, do you know I thought of something deuced smart just now As we are about to indulge in the noble game of golf—er—don't you think we had better ink?"

COALING OFF SANTIAGO.

A Difficult Feat Performed by the New York.

"This is life on a warship," one remarked a jacky. "Six days you do hard work, and on the seventh you take on coal." Coaling ship has become as great a bugbear in the fleet as the monotonous blockade duty itself The latter is irksome enough Day after day the ships remain on their stations, which at Santiago de Cuba are determined by two bearings, one the Morro at the harbor entrance, and the second some other prominent point along the coast. In the daytime these stations are not kept so rigidly as at night but no ship is run more than a mile or so away from where she belongs.

As darkness falls the ships close in and, the larger ones especially, do not move from their stations until dawn, says a New York Sun correspondent The stations form a series of concentric semicircles about the entrance, which in the glare of a searchlight kept constantly upon it is always discernible The light comes from one of the battleships a little to the westward of the entrance, and its appearance is vastly different from the usual searchlight display seen in New York. Instead of the huge finger and sudden sweeps about the horizon it is the steady pencil of misty light lying horizontal to the air At its beginning end one spot of brightness indicates its origin and the other end is not at the brightly illuminated portion of rocky cliff surmounted by the tiers of the Morro, but rather somewhere among the indistinct mountains forty miles away, for a considerable portion of the powerful light travels on inland beyond the range of vision. To an outsider the tense excitement of every moment of the night is sufficient to produce a full realization of the fact that a war is in progress, but not to the men who man the ships.

To them the various phenomena and experiences of the blockade have become commonplace through repetition. Nothing but the call to quarters seems to rouse them from the apparently automatic manner in which they perform their duties. Nor do they entirely shake off the appearance of indifference, even though at quarters, until they have their guns to serve. Then they become, of a sudden, fighting men—men who feel and show their feelings, though not to the extent of omitting to perform their work with the same mechanical precision as ever. And when the fire of their ship is returned, when the throbbing swish of shell answering shell is in all the air, then the American man-of-war's man displays the characteristics that have made his personality one of the distinctions of history.

Opportunities like this have been scarce with the fleet, however, and when the orders come to coal ship the occasion is hailed as a diversion. The entire fleet was in need of coal not many days ago, and with four well filled colliers at hand, the work progressed as rapidly as could be expected. The landing at Guantanamo had just been effected, and two of the colliers were stationed there Every day ships from the fleet were sent to them, and in the smooth water coaling was rapid. Five hundred tons of coal was put on board the Oregon in one day, which, considering that she traveled eighty miles to and from her station, was doing remarkably well Another day the Texas coaled and fought at the same time, which was something of a new experience.

Meantime it was too rough off Santiago to go alongside a collier for three days, and when the feat was finally attempted it was a fine sight for a landsman On June 11, for instance, the cruiser New York was made fast to the collier Kingston and for half an hour there was a greater display of seamanship than is often seen in New York harbor. The cruiser, as the more manageable vessel, was brought alongside the collier. The latter, though a mighty solid-looking ship and apparently very steady in the water as she stood alone, grew small rapidly on the approach of the larger vessel Beside the stately cruiser, too, she seemed to be rolling and pitching in a most dangerous manner.

Everything was ready on the New York. The broadside guns had been trained in flat to the ship's side, fenders had been placed in position beside all projections, and long lines of hawsers, with heavy lines attached, were laid out along the decks As the ships drew near each other the heaving lines were thrown, their weighted ends flying well over into the collier's decks, and the loose coils thrown with them unwinding in the air. There were answering lines cast over from the collier, and in an instant several groups of men were heaving on the hawsers. From captain down the officers on duty on each ship watched the proceedings carefully, and made suggestions or gave extra orders as necessary. The more active superintendence of the work was confined to the boatswains and petty officers, whose orders followed one another with bewildering rapidity. With a "yo heave" here, a pull with a song there, or a turn about the capstan, the half-dozen lines between the ships were drawn taut and the ships made fast. Slights were passed as quickly as possible, making three lines instead of one for every fastening, but before all could be made fast several lines had parted The big hawsers, which a dozen men could scarcely pull taut, were snapped by the rolling of the ships as easily as strings in the hands of a strong man, and occasionally during the time spent in coaling the rasp and pop of a parting line could be heard above the rattle of the winches.

The coal was put aboard the cruiser in the regular coal sacks, made out of heavy rope-bound canvas and holding about five hundred pounds each. Two hatches were opened on the collier, and the bags were filled and hoisted out two at a time They were lifted out by the collier's winches and drawn over and lowered by those on the cruiser. The sacks were deposited on low, flat trucks on the spar deck and were dragged to the various chutes leading to the bunkers and dumped. The work was slow and mighty hot, and a thin, black dust permeating everything arose from it. The men took it easy, take everything, working steadily but with spirit. The dust settled on them until they began to look like ent-cork minstrels, and they must be realized it, too, for they were as full of capers, impromptu songs and jokes and well-timed jokes as the most minstrels that ever were.

During the hour's rest at noon the men quieted down a good deal, but in the afternoon they took up the work in the same way and at night when the collier was cast with orders to report again the next morning, there was just as much Jack fun going on as though every man of the crew had done nothing but the whole day. It was at seven bells the next morning that the effect of the hard work became apparent. It took a quarter of an hour of hard shouting to rouse the men out of their hammocks though after a hasty wash and their breakfast they were ready to go at it again. They took in more coal the second day than the first, too, and the third bade fair to be a record-breaker, when a halt was called in the middle of the afternoon on account of rain.

St Louis Republic: It appears that John D. Rockefeller owns more than 50 per cent of the stock of the Standard Oil company. Of the 17,705 shares, 9,244 are owned by him, and of course he receives more than half the net profits. To be sure, there will be the war tax to pay, but this will not exceed $150,000, while the profit to the oil syndicate at an advance of one-half cent per gallon, or 21 cents per barrel, which would be a comparatively small "war tax" on the people, would aggregate not less than $18,650,000. This serves to illustrate how completely we are in the hands of this trust.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

NO LETTING UP ON IT.

Crowds continue to throng our store. Every pair of shoes we sell during this

Mid-Summer Shoe Sale

Seems to create a demand for half a dozen pairs like them.
WOMEN tell each other of the Bargains they're getting here.
MEN tell each other of the money we save them on their shoe bills.
BOYS tell each other of the hard knocks they can give the shoes they bought here.
GIRLS are delighted with the styles they find here.

All Summer Shoes Reduced to About One-Half Their Regular Prices.

Come to-day, the sooner the better, as our large stock of Tans is rapidly going down. See the Shoes in our windows this week at

GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MIAN STREET, LIMA, OHIO.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Late Local News in a Condensed Form for Busy Readers.

Jacob Muller, living near Cairo, was fatally kicked by a horse.

James Robinson, of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, was taken suddenly sick at his home on North West street last night, the result of something he had eaten. He is all right to-day.

The entertainment given at the A. M. E. church last night at the corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, was well attended. Following the fine program rendered ice cream and cake was served.

The base ball enthusiasts on the west side of the square hereby challenge the east side to a game of ball to be played next week. For further information apply to T. E. Thompson, captain of the west siders.

George Hale was found guilty by Mayor Prophet yesterday afternoon for fast driving. The fine was not imposed as the attorney in the case will file a motion for a new trial.

The Busy Bees of Trinity M. E. gave a most delightful evening last night at the home of their teacher, Mrs. Toy, on Central avenue. Ice cream and cake were served. Both socially and financially it was more than a success.

T. H. Jones, a member of the W. K. Boone Hardware company, was knocked down by a large box containing glass which was blown over. He was painfully bruised about the shoulders and legs and was removed to his home in a carriage. His injuries are not of a serious nature.

Bonner at Hover Park.

This wonderful animal makes his last appearance before a Lima audience, at the above park to-night. He will long be remembered for his performances are something marvelous. Be sure and see him to-night.

Watch for the startling sensation managers Snow and Neff have engaged for next week.

PROFITABLE

As Well as Entertaining Was the Baptist Gathering at Lake Hiawatha.

Mrs. J. M. Waugh has just returned from Hiawatha Lake Park, Ohio, where she was attending the State Baptists assembly. She reports the gathering unusually large this year and that there were quite a number of ministers both outside of the community and outside of the state in attendance.

Among the most notable divines who participated in the exercises was Dr. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Moody Institute of Chicago, who gave very impressive Bible instructions daily.

Several other eminent lecturers were present and the programs each day of the assembly was marked by the attention paid them by the large gatherings. They were both interesting as well as instructive.

Miss Nina Davis would like for her acquaintances to know that the Miss Nina Davis that was married to E. T. Connelly was not the Nina Davis of the Gem Tea Store of Lima, Ohio.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. H. F. Vortcamp, north east corner North and Main.

PERSONAL.

Late Records of Limaites Abroad and Visitors in the City.

Miss Mable James went to Toledo this morning.

T. A. McLaughlin returned this morning from Cleveland.

Albert Koch, of the Lima House, went to Toledo this morning.

Miss Maud Pitchthord is the guest of the Misses Morris at Gomer.

F. E. Fisher and daughter are in St. Louis. The latter will visit friends there for several weeks.

Mrs. Harry McGuire and son Clayton have returned home from an extended visit in the west.

Mrs. Thomas Morrison, of West Spring street, is visiting Mrs. Dr. J. R. Welsh at Spencerville.

Miss Belle Hughes and mother left this morning for Buffalo, going by way of boat from Sandusky.

Mrs. Hutton, who has been visiting Mrs. Ed. and Will DuGray, returned to her home in Detroit to day.

Wapak. Democrat: Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kohler left for Lima the fore part of the week and will make that city their home.

Misses Metta Heffner and Fanny Rupe have returned home after a delightful 10 days sojourn at Hiawatha Lake, Mt. Vernon.

Van Wert Bulletin: Mrs. Joseph Cassel, accompanied by Mrs. J. S. McCurdy and daughter, Leha, of Chicago, are visiting at Lima.

Rev. B. E. Kemmer, of Swetser, Ind., and Mrs. A. Roesler, of Fort Wayne, were called here by the sickness of their mother, Mrs. Sophia Kemmer.

J. H. Klein received a telegraphic message yesterday from his son Lou S. Klein saying that the Signal Corps, of which he is now a member, would sail last night from Newport News, on the battleship Massachusetts for Porto Rico.—Huntington Herald. Lou formerly lived in Lima.

WATSON'S WEATHER.

Showers and thunderstorms to-night. Sunday generally fair.

In order to accommodate the different fishing parties from Lima, the D. & L. N. have arranged for a special excursion to leave Lima at 6 a. m. Sunday, July 31st, and returning to leave the reservoir at 7:30 p. m. Rate 50 cents for the round trip. This will enable fishing parties to get to the reservoir in good time for morning fishing and leave after evening fishing. 2 2

CANNOT LIVE.

Mrs. John Goebel's Condition Critical—Slowly Sinking.

Mrs. John Goebel, of West North street, who was stricken with paralysis last Wednesday, is very low and is slowly growing worse. Her sons, John, of Chattanoogo, and Andy, of Washington, D. C., have been summoned to her bedside.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North.

The season's opening of the Faurot opera house occurs on Monday, August 11th. The attraction will be Al. G. Fields' greater minstrels.

See the big Specialty Show at Hover Park.

Heard and Seen.

The last will and testament of John O'Connor has been filed for probate. It is dated April 10, 1895, and gives to his wife the homestead and all its appurtenances, also $100 a month for her support and another $100 per month for the support of the minor children or so much of it as may be necessary. To John S. and Daniel F. O'Connor he gives the O'Connor block, they to pay Mary A. O'Connor $3,000; Joseph A. O'Connor and Bernard O'Connor $3,500; to Agnes and Rose O'Connor and Mrs. Margaret Collins $3,000 each; to his son James O'Connor their property on Pearl street; to St. Rose church he bequeaths $500, and $500 to such charitable institutions as may be determined by his executor. His insurance business he leaves to his sons, John S. and Daniel. John S. O'Connor is named as executor. The estate is valued at over $50,000.

According to present arrangements the first bonds under the new issues were sent out Monday by express. About 2,000 were sent the first day and after that the shipments will be rapidly increased in number until all are delivered. It is not thought that any of the $5,000 subscriptions can be allotted, although it will be some days before the exact limit can be known. Quite a number of Lima people have bought some of the new bonds, but if they don't get them right away they should be patient as Uncle Sam has a big family to serve.

Closing Out Our Summer Tan Shoes.

We propose closing out our Summer Shoes during the next thirty days. We want the room and money. Therefore, we will sacrifice the prices. They must go regardless of value. We beat them all when it comes to sell good Shoes cheap.

2t2 FRANCIS' NEW SHOE STORE.

BASEBALL.

The Winners Were: Cincinnati, Cleveland (Second Game Tie), Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati..	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	*—	6	15	2
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	5	13	2

Batteries—Dammann and Pietz, Dunn and Ryan. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland..	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—	6	10	3
Baltimore..	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	10	1

Batteries—Powell, Cuppy and Criger, Hughes, McJames, Clarke and Robinson. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

Second Game.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland.	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	*—	3	10	2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	*—	3	7	3

Batteries—Jones and Criger, Nops, and Robinson. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	*—	3	7	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	5	0

Batteries—Hoffer and Bowerman, Fifield and McFarland. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	*—	8	12	2
Washington.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—	3	7	4

Batteries—Callahan and Donohue, Dinneen and Farrell. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Louisville	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	8	10	1
New York....	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1—	12	15	3

Batteries—Altrock, McGee and Kittridge, Seymour and Grady. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Notice.

All members of Shawnee Rebecca Degree staff be at the hall 7.30 o'clock this evening. By order of

L. WHEELER, Captain.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner of Main and North.

Ask your merchant for free tickets for Hover Park.

OPINIONS

And Observations of the Representative People of Every Class Throughout the City.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT MEN ABOUT THE PARK.

Where it Should be, How it Should be Built, When it Should be Built, and in Fact All the Points Concerning the New Outing Place, Now Being Considered by the Council.

Since the first issue of THE NEWS after the meeting of the council, when the park resolutions were discussed, the subject has been an universal topic of conversation.

Great interest has been manifested in the project and the people of all classes are heartily in favor of the park.

There is some little difference of opinion as to where it should be built, the number of acres it should contain, and in some of the little details concerning the outing place, but generally people are a unit in their indorsement of the scheme, and there is no question but what a park shall be built.

It is the intention and desire of the promoters of the park scheme to have it constructed on a large scale, to spend money liberally and when completed it will add materially to the value as well as the beauty of the city. A great many things already can be said of the progressiveness of Lima. The city is known everywhere to be one of the best between Toledo and Cincinnati. It has a fine public school system, water works, police protection, paved streets, electric lights and cars, railroad facilities, and will have a park. The common council has in its wisdom provided first for the necessities and are now reaching out to adorn and beautify the city, they hope to reach that point, where it can be truthfully said that Lima is the most enterprising and beautiful city in Ohio. The building of a park is a step in the right direction, and the idea is receiving the hearty support of the best people in the city, they are forcible in their indorsement of our park. Below are given the exact expression of leading men seen and interviewed to-day by THE NEWS.

Dr. Mumaugh: "The time is now at hand for a public park and I most heartily favor an immediate move toward securing it. Lima is of sufficient size and parks are becoming an urgent necessity. The period has arrived, too, when this community should have an ambition in the direction of artistic beauty as well. The comfort and pleasure of our citizens and of visitors of our city require a handsome park and it is to be hoped that this question will be carried to a successful issue."

Chief Train Dispatcher Louy, of the C. H. & D.—I think it should be out of the city.

Freight Agent O'Dell, of the C. H. & D.—The park should be located at some point where it will be easy of access to the street car line. I don't know the town well enough to pass an opinion.

General Yardmaster Frank Doan, of the C. H. & D.—Locate it in a central place.

Charles Ackerman—A city the size of Lima that has no park is away behind the times. We should have a park by all means. All cities of this size throughout the state have parks. Lima should be no exception. I believe a board of trade also would help the city. There is a beautiful natural drive along the Shawnee road, and facilities for a park on the Berryman farm.

Cloyd Brotherton—I think it is all right. We should have a park. Every other city has a park. We should have one also. I would not like to say where it should be.

J. F. Brotherton—I favor a park, but not at too great an expense. I think some well-to-do beneficent citizen should donate the ground, the city should improve and beautify it, and the park should be named after the donor of the land. It is an excellent and beautiful way for some good citizen to perpetuate his memory.

J. W. Crane (of Crane & Moser)—If ever there was a town that needs a park that town is Lima. The working people should have somewhere to go and spend their Sundays and evenings, a nice, clean, quiet place for pure and wholesome recreation and amusement.

J. C. Musser—Lima is entitled to a park. It would pay for itself in a short time by keeping the people in the city. There would be some place to go, and people would spend their money at home.

H. F. Vortkamp—I think the greatest public need of Lima to-day is a good park, and the acquiring of the ground has been too long delayed. Now, any money spent for a park is well spent. It is a good place for the young, the old, the healthy and the invalid.

Manager Schrader (of the Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co)—We are a city and should have a park that would be a credit to the city; a place where we could take our friends with pride, and not be compelled when asked by strangers where to go to spend an idle hour or so, to answer that we have no such place.

Miner A. Atmur—I have no opinion.

C. Halladay—Van Wert has a fine park, Lima should have a bigger and better one, the city should own Faurot, Hover and McCullough parks.

M. A. Boysell—Let the park alone for awhile and fix the streets.

Mayor Prophet—I am in favor of the park, I always have been; I am content to let the council determine the details.

W. B. Richie—Oh! somebody wants to sell a piece of property; it's too far away to talk about.

Will Hoover, of Hoover Bros.—thinks we should have parks by all means, should have small ones in or near town where ever we could get them and a good large tract of land out of town that we may improve from time to time. The street cars should reach the parks.

B. Wohlgemuth—I am very much in favor of a park and think it would be a very great benefit and perhaps would to some extent ameliorate the curse of Sunday excursions and save money to the people.

A. Watson—I think we should have a park and while getting it we should go out far enough so we could afford a reasonably large tract of land, well shaded and watered, and then spend money on it as we could afford it.

C. F. Coldren—I don't know of any better site than B. C. Faurot's driving park. Haven't given the matter much thought, however.

Dr. Burton—There are two desirable places in the city, namely, the woods located north of the fair grounds and Faurot's driving park. There are no other locations that I know of that will suit.

T. A. Robinson—If I was going to locate the proposed park, would locate it at Faurot's driving park. Nearest place I know of that could be purchased.

Dr. S. B. Hiner—I don't suppose it would be possible to get over one-third of the people to unite on one place, therefore I think we should compromise the matter and locate one park in the West End and build another in the eastern part of the city. I think a portion of the $65,000 should be used in the purchase of grounds for a hospital. Don't think the money could be better spent. A hospital would not only be a benefit but a credit to the city. A fine park without a hospital wouldn't be exactly consistent.

J. J. Ewing: Faurot's driving park is the place. Can get as much park room there as we want. If a park is made of it it would be the prettiest place in the city.

G. E. Bluem. I think Lima should have a park by all means. In entertaining visitors the first thing one thinks of is to show them the fine buildings and pretty parks. A beautiful park is the making of a city and adds a tone to it. There is nothing nicer than a nice park and I hope we'll get one. With reference to the location I am not very familiar with the surroundings but a number of pretty sites are available.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of Anna Cook will arrive in this city from Colorado on Sunday evening. Funeral services on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the house.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strenght by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Special Excursion to Fort Wayne Next Sunday.

For German Day at Robison Park July 31st, the Pennsylvania company will run a special train from Lima at 7:30 a. m., central time; returning, leave Fort Wayne at 8 p. m. One dollar round trip. This will be the third annual reunion of German Societies of Northern Indiana and Ohio. Musical program, etc. tf

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North.

Last chance to see "Bonner" to-night at Hover Park.

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

THE RAILROADS.

C. F. Barrel, of the L. & N. freight department, was in town to-day.

James Gamble, who had his leg broken at the C., H. & D. freight house a few days ago, is suffering considerable pain.

The C. H. & D. will run an excursion to Cincinnati August 7, on account of the game of ball between the Cincinnati and Baltimore teams.

The D. & L. N. will not run a special train to the Lewistown reservoir to-morrow, Sunday July 31, as advertised in yesterday's NEWS. It has been postponed until August 7. The regular train will leave Lima to-morrow at 7:45 a. m., as usual.

LEFT THE HOUSE

When She Got Her Trunk Packed, Changed Her Mind

AND THEN CAME BACK

Again—Oil Poured on the Troubled Waters—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller Reunite—Parted For Two Long Days—Window Jumping Escapade.

The window jumping escapad which caused so much talk about tow recently, and in which Henry Miller, blacksmith, Mrs. Jennie Kirby, grass widow and Lieutenant Burns, the police, were the high participan has at last been amicably adjusted a at present, it looks as though th divorce courts would be cheated out a case, which appeared almost certainty.

On the evening after the event high jump on the part of Miller, better half decided life was not wor the living if she had to be tied to su a frail individual as Henry. She i mediately packed her half of t furniture and household goods and took herself to the southern part the city and determined to go it alo For two days she was absent, wh Miller went after her, and by promi and persuasion induced her to co back. This she did to-day.

A reconciliation was effected; was poured on the troubled water, the carion of domestic infelic that has been perched on door of their little home for so days, has flapped his wings and appeared. Everything is forgiven forgotten, and it is to be hoped t all will yet end well. Miller is an dustrious fellow, and now realizes error of his way and has given wife his solemn promise that in future he will ever refrain fr "trifling." The whole thing has b amicably adjusted, and the only memento left of the whole tragic affair a cotton window screen with an mense hole in it, to show where ler went through the window pane.

Extra Water Works Notice.

On August 1st, 1898, water wil turned off from those premises are in arrears for water rent. amount due the Water Works at time will be filed with the County ditor, to be placed on tax duplica

After water has been turned off arrears of water rent and six mo rent in advance must be paid b water will again be turned on.

3 10 THE WATER WORKS BOA

Young People's Christian Uni

Of the United Presbyterian Ch Saratoga, N. Y., August 3rd t 1898. For the above occasion the will sell excursion tickets on A 1st and 2nd for one fare for the trip—$15.45. The Erie hav official train, and will run a s train through from Chicago to toga, passing Lima as second s of No. 8 at 9:02 p. m., August For space in sleeping cars an other information, apply to

F. C. McCOY, Ag

The Chief Burgess of Milesbur says DeWitt's Little Early Rise the best pills he ever used in hi ily during forty years of house ing. They cure constipation headache and stomach and liver bles. Small in size but great sults. H. F. Vortcamp, nort corner North and Main.

When the delivery of the is irregular please make plaint to the office. It wo a favor to the managemen

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